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CONTENTS.

PAGES.

List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1936-37	iv—vii
Part I.—Political and General Summary	1—4
Part II.—Revenue and General Administration Summary, 1936-37	5—29
Part III.—Administration report in respect of Public Works, 1936-37	30—42

Appendices to Part I.

District Administration Reports.

Appendix I.—Quetta-Pishin District	43—44
Appendix II.—Sibi District	45
Appendix III.—Loralai District	46
Appendix IV.—Zhob District	47—48
Appendix V.—Bolan sub-division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency	49
Appendix VI.—Chagai District	50
Appendix VII.—Statement showing the results of the opera- tions of Frontier Crimes Regulation in Baluchistan during 1936	51
Appendix VIII.—Education	52—54
Appendix IX.—Finance	55—61
Appendix X.—Medical	62—83
Appendix XI.—Police	84—85
Appendix XII.—Jails	86—87

Reports on Indian States.

Appendix XIII.—Kalat State	88—91
Appendix XIV.—Las Bela State	92—93

Appendices to Part II.

Appendix I.—Land Revenue	95
Appendix II.—Land Revenue	96
Appendix III.—Remissions and Suspensions of Land Revenue	96
Appendix IV.—Rates at which Government Revenue wheat was sold	97
Appendix V.—Average retail prices at which wheat and millet were selling	97
Appendix VI.—Rainfall	98
Appendix VII.—Taccavis	98

Appendix VIII.—Municipal and Bazar Funds	99
Appendix IX.—Offences	100—101
Appendix X.—Judicial	102
Appendix XI.—Excise (Imperial Return I—Revenue)	103—105
Appendix XII.—Excise (Imperial Return II—Expenditure)	106
Appendix XIII.—Excise (Imperial Return III—Shops and Licenses)	107—109
Appendix XIV.—Excise (Imperial Return IV—Consump- tions, Rates of Duties and Prices)	110—113
Appendix XV.—Excise (Imperial Return IV-A)	114
Appendix XVI.—Excise (Imperial Return V)	115—119
Appendix XVII.—Excise—Provincial Statement A (Statement of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors)	120
Appendix XVIII.—Excise—Provincial Statement B (Retail vend and consumption of Foreign spirits and fermented liquors)	121—123
Appendix XIX.—Excise—Provincial Statement C (Table showing convictions for drunkenness)	125
Appendix XX.—Excise (Statement showing the result of the new Abkari system)	125
Appendix XXI.—Excise (Statement showing consumption of opium for veterinary uses)	125
Appendix XXII.—Statement showing number of animals treated and castrated at Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries	126
Appendix XXIII.—Statement showing the number of deaths from contagious diseases and other causes among animals	127—129
Appendix XXIV.—Summary of results of Preventive inoculation during the year	130
Appendix XXV.—Statement showing the number of animals treated and castrated by Veterinary Assistants on tour	131
Appendix XXVI.—Statement showing contagious diseases during the year	132
Appendix XXVII.—Abstract of particulars regarding Horse Fairs and Shows held during the year	133
Appendix XXVIII.—Abstract of particulars regarding Cattle Fairs and Shows held during the year	133
Appendix XXIX.—Return of Horse, Pony and Donkey Stallions under Local Bodies	134
Appendix XXX.—Provincial Stallions and mares covered by them during the year	135
Appendix XXXI.—Statement showing cost of the Civil Veteri- nary Department in the Province during the financial year 1936-37	135

Appendices to Part III.

Appendix A. —Capital value of the buildings, water supplies and Electrical Installations maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance including operation of Installations under Head 41—Civil Works—Central . . .	136
Appendix B. —Capital value of buildings maintained and the expenditure on Minor Works and maintenance under Head 29-A—Frontier Watch and Ward	136
Appendix C. —Statement of Roads—	
Class A	} 137—142
Class B	
Class C	
Class D	
Notes	143

List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1936-37.

Appointments.	Name of officers.	Period.
Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	The Hon'ble Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S.	1st April 1936 to 17th April 1936.
	The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. A. E. B. Parsons, C.B.E., D.S.O., I.A.	18th April 1936 to 5th November 1936.
	The Hon'ble Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S.	6th November 1936 to 15th December 1936.
	The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. A. E. B. Parsons, C.B.E., D.S.O., I.A.	16th December 1936 to 31st March 1937.
Deputy Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.	Mr. F. V. Wylie, C.I.E., I.C.S.	1st April 1936 to 20th April 1936.
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Mr. G. F. Squire, I.C.S.	1st April 1936 to 17th April 1936.
	Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S.	18th April 1936 to 5th November 1936.
	Major E. H. Gastrell, O.B.E., I.A.	6th November 1936 to 15th December 1936.
	Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S.	16th December 1936 to 31st March 1937.
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Major I. W. Galbraith, M.C., I.A.	Throughout the year.
Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Mr. E. F. Lydall, I.C.S.	1st April 1936 to 30th April 1936.
	Vacant	1st May 1936 to 11th December 1936.
	Lt. D. H. Biscoe, I.A.	12th December 1936 to 31st March 1937.
Additional Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Rai Bahadur Lala Rangi Lal.	14th April 1936 to 19th September 1936.
Officer in charge, Baluchistan Intelligence Bureau, Quetta.	Major N. C. O' Morchoe, I.A.	1st April 1936 to 1st July 1936.
	Major R. E. F. G. North, I.A.	2nd July 1936 to 2nd October 1936.
	Major N. C. O' Morchoe, I.A.	3rd October 1936 to 31st March 1937.

Appointments.	Name of officers.	Period.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.	Major E. H. Gastrell, O.B.E., I.A.	1st April 1936 to 5th November 1936.
	Captain L. A. G. Pinhey, I.A. (in addition to his own duties as Additional Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin).	6th November 1936 to 15th December 1936
	Major E. H. Gastrell, O.B.E., I.A.	16th December 1936 to 4th February 1937.
	Lt.-Col. C. E. U. Bremner, M.C., I.A.	5th February 1937 to 31st March 1937.
Additional Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.	Captain L. A. G. Pinhey, I.A.	13th April 1936 to 4th March 1937.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.	Mr. M. Worth, I.C.S.	1st April 1936 to 2nd December 1936.
	Major R. G. E. W. Alban, I.A.	3rd December 1936 to 31st March 1937.
Political Agent, Loralai	Captain B. Woods-Ballard, M.B.E., I.A.	Throughout the year.
Political Agent, Zhob	Major D. G. H. de la Fargue, I.A.	Throughout the year.
Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass and of Chagai District.	Mr. H. Weightman, I.C.S.	1st April 1936 to 7th February 1937.
	Major E. H. Gastrell, O.B.E., I.A.	7th February 1937 to 31st March 1937.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.	Captain A. S. B. Shah, I.A.	Throughout the year.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	Mr. M. Worth, I.C.S. (in addition to his own duties as Political Agent).	1st April 1936.
	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Murtaza Khan (officiating).	2nd April 1936 to 31st March 1937.
Colonization Officer and Assistant Political Agent, Nasirabad.	Mr. G. C. S. Curtis, I.C.S.	1st April 1936 to 13th October 1936.
	Mr. M. Worth, I.C.S. (in addition to his own duties as Political Agent.)	14th October 1936 to 23rd October 1936
	Mr. B. M. Bacon, I.C.S.	24th October 1936 to 31st March 1937.

Appointments.	Name of officers.	Period.
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdur Rashid Khan (officiating).	1st April 1936 to 10th May 1936.
	Mr. E. F. Lydall, I.C.S. .	11th May 1936 to 8th August 1936.
	Captain B. Woods-Ballard, M.B.E., I.A. (in addi- tion to his own duties as Political Agent).	9th August 1936 to 7th February 1937.
	Lt. I. S. Chopra, I.A. .	8th February 1937 to 31st March 1937.
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.	Captain V. W. D. Willoughby, I.A.	Throughout the year.
Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat and Chagai	Major R. G. E. W. Alban, I.A.	1st April 1936 to 29th November 1936.
	Captain G. A. Cole, I.A. .	30th November 1936 to 31st March 1937.
Assistant Political Agent, Mekran.	Captain M. O. A. Baig, I.A.	Throughout the year.
Political Officer under training in Baluchistan.	Lt. D. G. Thornburgh, I.A.	18th December 1936 to 10th March 1937.
Officer on Special Duty in the Kalat State.	Mr. E. F. Lydall, I.C.S. .	15th August 1936 to 7th February 1937.
Educational Adviser to the Baluchistan Administra- tion.	Mr. Madan Gopal Singh, M.A.	10th August 1936 to 8th November 1936.
Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.	Lt.-Col. J. Rodger, O.B.E., M.C., I.M.S.	Throughout the year.
Civil Surgeon and Superin- tendent Jail, Quetta.	Lt.-Col. J. Rodger, O.B.E., M.C., I.M.S. (in addi- tion to his own duties as Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan).	1st April 1936 to 8th March 1937.
	Captain J. Guthrie, I.M.S.	9th March 1937 to 31st March 1937.
Civil Surgeon, Loralai and Sibi Districts.	Major H. Williamson, O.B.E., I.M.S.	1st April 1936 to 6th October 1936.
	Lt.-Col. J. Rodger, M.C., I.M.S. (in addition to his own duties as Chief Medical Officer in Balu- chistan).	7th October 1936 to 18th October 1936.
	Lt.-Col. R. S. Aspinall, C.I.E., I.M.S.	19th October 1936 to 31st March 1937.

Appointments.	Name of officers.	Period.
Agricultural Officer in Baluchistan.	A. M. Mustafa, Esquire, B.A. (Oxon).	Throughout the year.
Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi.	Mr. R. A. C. Hill, O.B.E., I.P.	1st April 1936 to 7th April 1936.
	Mr. R. I. Hallows, I.P. .	8th April 1936 to 14th November 1936.
	Mr. R. A. C. Hill, O.B.E., I.P.	15th November 1936 to 31st March 1937.
Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai.	Mr. W. St. L. Hodder, I.P.	Throughout the year.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta (Regular Police).	Vacant	1st April 1936 to 14th November 1936.
	Mr. R. I. Hallows, I.P. .	15th November 1936 to 15th January 1937.
	Vacant	16th January 1937 to 31st March 1937.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta (Additional Police).	Mr. R. I. Hallows, I.P. .	1st April 1936 to 7th April 1936.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1936-37.

PART I.

Political and General Summary.

The end of 1935-36 saw the completion of salvage from the ruins of Quetta city. Clearance of the debris then proceeded rapidly and as each ward was cleared it was thrown open to occupation by the public. As accommodation became available in the city area it was possible to close down the refugee camp and to clear the large area near the race course on which the returning population had been squatting in most insanitary conditions during the winter. By the 15th December 1936 clearance of the whole city area was complete and temporary buildings had been erected in the outer wards. With the return of trade to Quetta the economic condition of the people progressively improved. Ordinary relief in the form of maintenance was then only necessary in special cases and by the end of 1936 a scheme had been sanctioned whereby the balance of His Excellency the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund is to be devoted, with the assistance of committees from the communities concerned, mainly towards grants for permanent rebuilding. In the rural areas repairs to karezes and water mills were completed and 4,115 temporary huts were constructed for villagers in the Quetta sub-division.

Serious water logging of the ground in the city and civil lines was discovered and a system of drainage, recommended by an officer of the Irrigation Department lent by the Punjab Government, was under construction at the end of the year.

During the year under report every branch of the civil administration was examined in detail and schemes of reorganisation were prepared most of which were under consideration by the Government of India at the end of the year. A special officer visited Baluchistan from the Punjab to examine the educational system. A satisfactory feature of the jail administration is that the jail factory at the Central Jail, Mach, was run at a small profit as compared with a deficit of over Rs. 5,000 last year.

A special party from the Central Research Institute at Kasauli was deputed to investigate the high incidence of oriental sore at Quetta since the earthquake and efforts are being made to carry out the suggestions for combating the epidemic.

Iranian Border.—There has been no untoward incident on the Iranian border and the relations between the tribes on both sides of the border have been friendly. The promulgation of new exchange regulations by the Iranian Government brought trade almost to a standstill in April 1936 but there has since been a

partial recovery as merchants have become accustomed to the new conditions. The Iranian Government continued their policy of establishing tighter control of Iranian Baluchistan and to this end constructed a road from Khwash to Bampur and had almost completed another from Khwash direct to Chahbar on the sea coast. In July 1936 a band of over 100 Zikris came to Mand from Kish-kaur in Iran alleging that they were refugees from Iranian persecution; and these caused some disturbance of feeling in Mekran. At the end of 1936-37 many families came over the border to escape the reforms introduced by the Iranian Government.

Afghan Border.—The Afghan Border has also been quiet apart from the usual small raids along the border of the Quetta-Pishin District. For the first time on this border a Joint Anglo-Afghan Commission was held, at Chaman, to settle criminal cases of raids and counter raids across the border. The Commission sat from the 22nd April to the 3rd July 1936 and succeeded in disposing of 36 British and 130 Afghan cases. It is hoped that the contacts made on this occasion both between Afghan and British officials and jirga members may result in a greater measure of understanding and co-operation in future.

Zhob Agency.—Conditions in the Zhob until the end of December 1936 were remarkably peaceful. On the 15th May 1936 a railway trolley was fired on near Badinzai and on the 29th May a road mistri was killed near Murgha Kibzai. During the spring migrations a gang of Suleman Khel attacked a caravan of Ushkhel Nasirs some miles east of Ashewat post killing twelve and wounding eleven of them. In December the Ushkhel attempted to retaliate by capturing some tribesmen but these turned out to be Mardanzai. In January 1937 two Obokhel Sherani Scouts deserted with their rifles and ammunition. The garrison of the post were dismissed but were later reinstated after the rifles and ammunition had been returned. Towards the end of the year 1936-37 owing to disturbed conditions in Waziristan and rumours of an impending attack on some post in Zhob precautionary measures had to be taken for the protection of roads, etc.

Certain tribal leaders who were dissatisfied with certain aspects of the levy reorganisation absented themselves from the Sibi Durbar. It looked at one time as if they would become recalcitrant but better counsels prevailed and they have since withdrawn their opposition to the changes.

Loralai Agency.—Two serious outrages occurred during the year. On the 4th April a young European, Mr. H. C. L. Lobar, was shot dead in the bazar by two blacksmiths who also stabbed and wounded three Hindus. One of the murderers was killed and the other, as well as one of the wounded Hindus, died of wounds. The motive was religious fanaticism.

On the 9th April five persons blocked the main Loralai-Dera Ghazi Khan road between miles 56 and 57 and shot dead L. Sohan Lal Bhatia, the owner of the first car which came through. Three

children who were with him in the car were brought into Loralai in safety. No clue as to the identity of the offenders was obtained but tribal responsibility was enforced against the Hamzazais of Loralai Agency and the Kibzais of Zhob; each tribe being fined Rs. 3,000. Except for a minor clash in August 1936 between Hamzazais of Bori and Kibzais of the Zhob Agency and another between Marris and Shinwars in the Barkhan sub-division the attitude of the tribes was satisfactory and murders have been fewer than usual.

Sibi Agency.—Towards the end of 1936 a most important civil suit by the Jamali tribe of the Nasirabad sub-division was decreed against Government. By this decision the whole of the Government land (about 40,000 acres) in the Nasirabad colony area becomes the property of the Jamalīs together with 80,000 acres which are not irrigable. Development of a permanent nature in the colony has been suspended and at the end of the year Government were considering whether to appeal.

Quetta-Pishin Agency.—The usual number of small raids and counter raids across the border have occurred. These are often the outcome of family quarrels among the Achakzais who live on both sides of the border. In several cases levy parties went in pursuit and in two cases were successful in catching the offenders after an exchange of shots. A gang of Malezai crossed the border one night in November 1936 and came into contact with the sepoy's of an Afghan post at Ashraf Thana. Shots were exchanged in which one sepoy was killed. Security has been taken from the alleged offenders and the case is now the subject of diplomatic representation between the Afghan and British Governments.

Greater attention has lately been focussed on the outlying portions of the Chaman sub-division and it is hoped that better control will result.

Kalat, Lasbela, Chagai and the Bolan Pass Agency.—His Highness the Khan of Kalat performed the pilgrimage to Mecca travelling by air *via* Egypt and returning by sea.

Earthquake relief in the rural areas of the State proceeded well and good rains in December did much to hearten the cultivators after the severe drought which had persisted until then. 4,722 hut frames for village huts were completed during the year and 560 more were under construction. Reconstruction of State administrative buildings at Mastung commenced during June but poor progress was made owing to resignation of the Engineer and cancellation of the contract.

Financial equilibrium in the State budget has been well maintained.

As a result of some persuasion by mullahs the Jhalawan Sardars presented an undertaking to His Highness binding themselves in future not to collect *mali* (the levy of one sheep per encampment). The ruthless collection of this levy in the past has been one of the main causes of permanent migration from Jhalawan to Sind.

Las Bela.—In His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday Honours List the Jam of Las Bela was gazetted a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Agricultural conditions throughout the Province were on the whole normal and called for no unusual action.

The situation created by the earthquake of 30/31st May 1935 has been gradually returning to normal in the Quetta Sub-division during the course of the year. With the opening of the Quetta market and the extensive clearance of the Quetta city, the economic condition of the local people has considerably improved. Zamindars were supplied with earthquake proof quarters built with the assistance of His Excellency the Viceroy's Relief Fund.

Abi cultivation for various reasons and Khushkaba cultivation owing to the scarcity of rain in the Sibi Tahsil for the last few years successively created some hardship. To ameliorate the condition of the Zamindars a sum of Rs. 703 on account of grazing tax was remitted and fresh taccavi loans for the purchase of cattle and seed were granted in deserving cases. A debt of Rs. 26,000 odd was liquidated on behalf of the Zamindars in the Nasirabad Sub-Division through the Agency of the Revenue Department.

The economic condition of the people and trade generally throughout the Province was satisfactory but the financial condition of the Zamindars in the Sibi District continued to be poor.

The condition of cattle remained good throughout the Province except for spasmodic outbreaks of contagious diseases in certain mauzas in the Barkhan, Duki and Bori Tahsils of the Loralai District.

PART II.

Revenue and General Administration Summary, 1936-37.

Land Revenue.—The system of collection of revenue, by which recovery was made in kind over the greater part of the Province by division or appraisement of crops, remained unchanged.

The land revenue demand of the Province for 1936-37 amounted to Rs. 12,64,025 against Rs. 11,79,086 for 1935-36. (See details in Appendices I to V). Including arrears for the preceding year the total demand was Rs. 13,70,328 against Rs. 12,95,036 during 1935-36. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 10,38,483 (including Rs. 1,57,076 on account of tirmi) against Rs. 8,20,269 (including Rs. 1,56,863 on account of tirmi) in the preceding year. The increase as compared with the figures of the previous year in the gross demand, as well as in the actual collections, is due to an increase in the area brought under cultivation in the Khirtar Canal Colony no special remissions having been granted in the Usta and Quetta Tahsils and to the rise in the price of revenue grains. A sum of Rs. 27,298 remained unrecovered on account of the straitened circumstances of the cultivators.

The sub-joined table shows the details of area sown and harvested during the year under report and the preceding year.

Year.	Area sown.			Area harvested.		
	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the Tahsils not yet settled or surveyed.	Total.	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the Tahsils not yet settled or surveyed.	Total.
1935-36	Acres. 371,558	Acres. 49,688	Acres. 421,246	Acres. 215,857	Acres. 25,387	Acres. 241,244
1936-37	380,710	34,854	415,564	250,192	14,185	264,377

The percentage of the area successfully cropped to the area sown during the year under report was 63.62 against 57.27 in the preceding year.

Remissions of revenue sanctioned during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,11,808 against Rs. 3,36,030 in the preceding year and suspensions to Rs. 48,730 against Rs. 12,872 in 1935-36. Details of remissions and suspensions are shown in Appendix III.

A sum of Rs. 30,931 was paid as Malikana (allowances to headmen for collection of revenue) against Rs. 31,405 in 1935-36.

The details of revenue demand and collections are given in Appendix I.

Grazing tax collected during the year is included in the figures under the head revenue. The following table shows collections on this account for 1936-37 as compared with those in the preceding year :—

	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.
From Nomads	73,451	85,185
From Permanent inhabitants	83,412	71,891
Total	1,56,863	1,57,076

Weather and Crops.—The rainfall recorded at Harnai and Fort Sandeman was above the average, at Nushki and Mach noraml and at Quetta, Sibi and Loralai it was below the average. (For details see Appendix VI).

Owing to scarcity of rain the rabi crops in the Quetta-Pishin and Chagai Districts and Sibi Tahsil of the Sibi District were below normal. In the Usta and Kohlu tahsils of the Sibi District they were average but satisfactory elsewhere. Kharif crops were normal in the Quetta-Pishin District in spite of scarcity of rains. Abi crops in Kohlu, Shahrig, Usta and Jhatpat tahsils of the Sibi District and throughout Zhob were moderate. Khushkaba and Sailaba crops were below the average in the Chagai and Loralai Districts and in the Shahrig tahsil of the Sibi District and poor in the Sibi Tahsil. The Zamindars of Usta Barrage area are gradually substituting cotton for the less paying crops like Jowar and Millet.

Scarcity and Famine.—The Province was not visited by locusts. Special measures for the destruction of "Tid" were taken as a result of which the crops were saved from damage by this insect to a great extent.

The agricultural distress caused by the earthquake of the 30/31st May 1935 in the Quetta Sub-division is gradually being eliminated and it is hoped that the coming rabi crops will be normal. The beneficial rains received in December enabled the Zamindars to cultivate their Khushkaba lands. The total amount spent on repairs of karezes and wells amounted to Rs. 1,34,783-13-8. With the aid of His Excellency the Viceroy's Relief Fund, 3,557 earthquake proof quarters were erected in the affected rural area. Taccavi Loans amounting to Rs. 4,400 were granted to Zamindars and suspensions or remissions of land revenue and Taccavi Loans outstanding were also granted in genuine cases. With the opening of the Quetta Market and the clearance of Quetta City the economic condition of the local people improved considerably.

There was very little cultivation in the Sailaba and Khushkaba tracts of the Sibi Tahsil for want of adequate rains like the past two years. Consequently in order to ameliorate the condition of the Zamindars a sum of Rs. 703 on account of grazing tax was remitted and fresh taccavi loans granted in deserving cases. To

ascertain the possibility of cultivation in Khushkaba lands means of wells fitted with persian wheels a taccavi loan free of interest was granted to a Zamindar.

In view of the impoverished condition of the Zamindars in the Jhatpat Tahsil of the Sibi District a sum of Rs. 13,873-13-0 representing Taccavi instalments recoverable in February 1936 was remitted. A special remission of Rs. 10,103-1-0 on account of demand for Rabi 1936-37 was sanctioned owing to the serious damage done by hailstorm in 1935-36 to the Rabi harvest of the Colonists in the Usta Tahsil of the Sibi District.

The Zhob and Loralai Districts call for no special remarks.

Survey and Settlement.—During the year under report no surveys or settlements were carried out except the following :—

1. Survey numbers of four dehs in the Gandakha area lying to the South of the Sirwah were subdivided.
2. The boundary line between Nasirabad and Kalat State towards the North of the Khirtar starting from the Shahiwah was demarcated on the ground.

About 5,000 acres of Government land was distributed to Military pensioners and colonists of Usta and Jhatpat Tahsils.

The present terms of the settlement of the various tahsils will expire on the dates shown below :—

Quetta	.	.	.	.	.	.	31st March 1938.
Pishin	.	.	.	.	.	.	31st March 1939.
Shahrig	.	.	.	.	.	.	31st March 1942.
Sinjawi	.	.	.	.	.	.	31st March 1942.
Nasirabad	.	.	.	.	.	.	1st July 1937.

Progress of locust Research Work in 1936-37.

The headquarters of the Locust Research Entomologist continued to be at Karachi during the period under report.

Locust Survey Work.—Surveys of the main areas of habitat during the solitary phase of the desert locust in the desert tract of southern Baluchistan were in progress on the same lines as in the previous year. A new desert observation post was opened in the Mekran area at Panjgur in July 1936. The fluctuation of locust population at the various centres under observation was carefully studied during the whole year, and the details of breeding and other activities of the locust in response to changes in the weather such as rise and fall of rainfall, temperature and humidity, were noted and recorded.

Ecological Studies.—Ecological studies of the Desert Locust in its natural breeding grounds were continued at Pasni and Am-bagh, and the effect of the various environmental factors on the life-economy on the locust were under study.

Life-history studies of the desert locust, as well as experiments in regard to the effect of different food-plants on the maturity of the locust, were in progress during the year.

Locust situation in 1936-37.—There was a complete absence of reports of locust swarms in Baluchistan throughout the year under review.

Rainfall was deficient in the winter of 1935-36 along the Mekran coast, Pasni, for instance, recording 3·89" as against 11·44" in the preceding winter period. Consequently, the breeding that resulted on the "reks" of the Mekran coast was also limited. In spite of the smaller numbers noted in 1936, a case of incipient swarming was detected in the Kolwa area in March-April, 1936.

During May-June, 1936, an immigration of adult locusts of a recently developed generation, possessing in general pink or mauve colouration at the base of the hind-wings, was noted in several places such as Pasni, Ormara and Ambagh in southern Baluchistan.

An increase of population was noticed in the Western "rek" areas of Baluchistan, at Ambagh, Pasni, Ormara and Gwadar during September, October, November and December. The locusts noted were characterised generally by the presence of mauve patches at the wing-bases. Since the rise of population was, moreover, observed to occur in these areas in definite waves, it is presumed that the phenomenon indicates the occurrence of migration from the Sind-Rajputana area towards the west in gusts generally corresponding to the development of north-easterly winds at this time of the year.

On the western coastal *reks*, the winter rainfall proved a failure, so that locust breeding was not noticeable anywhere on the coast during the spring of 1937.

On the whole, confirmation of the phenomenon of migration of the solitary locusts from one seasonal rain-belt to another,—which was first noted in 1935,—was obtained during the year 1936, both in regard to the summer migration from the west in May and June, and the autumn one in September-December from the east.

FRUIT INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

1. STAFF.

Mr. A. M. Mustafa, B.A. (Oxon.), Dip. Rur. Econ. (Oxford) remained in charge of the Department of Agriculture in Baluchistan. There were minor changes in the technical staff.

2. FRUIT EXPERIMENT STATION, QUETTA.

The total area of this station is 25 acres out of which only 18½ acres are under cultivation, the rest being under roads and buildings.

The Fruit Experiment Station is essentially a research station and does not claim to be run on commercial lines.

3. POMOLOGY.

(a) *Root-Stock investigations*.—Investigations on root-stocks were continued. Apple is being tried on four different root-stocks. Stocks for cherries, pears, apricots, peaches, etc., etc., are receiving due attention.

(b) *Varietal Tests*.—A wide selection of the best European and American Varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, nectarines, apricots and grape-vines has been introduced into the Province during the last five years. Their behaviour in relation to their new environment is being carefully studied with a view to propagate and distribute the most suitable.

(c) *Cordons*.—The latest and one of the most successful system of intensive cultivation—the cordon system—was introduced in 1935. Most of the plants are expected to fruit this year.

(d) *Plant Propagation*.—Every effort is being made to meet increasing demand for budded plants. To encourage grape-vine cultivation in Baluchistan 60,000 cuttings were planted at the Fruit Experiment Station in addition to 140,000 at Mallezai. The varieties selected are Kishmishi (white seedless) and Haitha, local but excellent commercial varieties.

4. ENTOMOLOGY.

Survey of insect pests together with that of the insect fauna of the province was continued.

Codling moth is now definitely known to be responsible for extensive damage—estimated at 60 per cent. of the crop—to Baluchistan apples. Life-history studies reveal a cycle of two generations annually. Five sprays of lead arsenate (one calyx and four cover) have proved efficacious in reducing the infestation to 19 per cent. Codling moth investigations are now complete and will be published in due course.

Two bud moths have been found doing considerable damage to blossoms of apple, plum and apricot. Injuries to fruit, however, are superficial.

Fruit flies have proved nuisance in Fort Sandeman and Loralai districts damaging peaches, apples, pears and pomegranates. The notorious melon fly is causing extensive damage to the melon crop in Quetta-Pishin district. Studies of these are being undertaken.

The Black Headed "Tid" is responsible for extensive damage to the Jowari and cotton crops in the Nasirabad Colony. Investigations reveal that large numbers come from the adjoining "pat" area. It has also established itself in the Colony. It is of nocturnal habit and is sometimes seen early in the morning or late in the evening. It has been effectively controlled by baits prepared from Sodium Fluosilicate, Molasses and bran. Demonstrations of the efficacy of baits were given in most of the bigger villages of the Tahsil. A scheme for preventing the pest from crossing the bridges is under consideration.

10 BALUCHISTAN AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Extensive demonstrations of spraying and rat-killing were given throughout the Colony.

5. MYCOLOGY.

Due to dry climate, Baluchistan is singularly free from fungoid diseases. Numerous diseases of fruit have, however, been discovered and recorded. Further investigations are being carried out on them. Fungi have, however, been found to do considerable damage to fruit in transit. Iodised wraps prepared locally for packing fruit have proved fairly successful.

Among the cereals, however, the incidence of Grain Smut, Long and Loose Smut of Jowar, Maize Smut, Orange and Black Rusts and Bunt and Loose Smut of Wheat is pretty serious. Investigations on these are being undertaken.

The Assistant Mycologist carried out large demonstrations of spraying with Bordeaux Mixture and Lime Sulphur.

The collection and identification of the flora of Baluchistan is being carried out.

6. SEED AND EXPERIMENT FARM, USTA.

Experiments on cotton cultivation and improved types of wheat are being carried out. Cotton cultivation is steadily increasing in the Colony. Reclamation of Alkali soils is receiving special attention. The work of the lay out of the Farm was completed.

7.—AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Agricultural Shows were organised at Sibi and Usta and attracted great attention. At the Usta Show the Agricultural Officer and the Assistant Entomologist also gave talks on agriculture.

8. PUBLICATIONS.

Two leaflets in Vernacular, one on the Control of "Tid" and the other on the Control of Bunt of Wheat were published for free distribution to zamindars.

9. NEW SCHEMES.

Three new schemes, *viz.*, Marketing, Vineyard and Almond Grove Schemes were sanctioned by the Government of India. These will be put into operation early next year.

The Canning and Fruit Preserving Research Scheme sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is expected to be in operation very soon.

The Scheme for the survey of Codling Moth in Baluchistan prepared by the Imperial Entomologist was approved by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and will be soon launched.

10. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Statement showing income and expenditure of the Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta, for the year 1936-37 :—

Serial No.	Head of expenditure.	Amount.	Head of Income.	Amount.
1	Pay of Establishment (Voted.)	(i) 5,147 11 0	1. Income (credited into the Quetta Treasury during the year).	
2	Leave Salary of Staff	(ii) 321 7 0		(iv) 5,291-13-6
3	Contingencies	(iii) 9,545 10-0		
			2. Net loss during the year (or cost of Education and Research).	
4	Petty works and repairs.	..		10,181-10-6
5	Other allowances	60 0 0		
6	Travelling allowance of establishment.	398 12 0		
	Total	15,473 8 0	Total	15,473 -8 0

Taccavis.—Taccavi loans outstanding at the commencement of the year, *i.e.*, 1st April 1936, amounted to Rs. 6,88,923-0-6 against Rs. 7,58,325-6-2 on the 1st April 1935. Loans amounting to Rs. 65,750 as detailed in Appendix VII were given during 1936-37 as against Rs. 78,170 during the preceding year. Of the former a sum of Rs. 39,030 was granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 26,720 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Recoveries during the year 1936-37 amounted to Rs. 1,45,365-1-5 including Rs. 19,719-6-7 on account of interest. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 14,616-0-2 were granted during the year under report and the recovery of instalments aggregating Rs. 59,174-11-4 was suspended. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 6,14,411-5-6.

FOREST.

Area.—There has been no change in the total area of the reserves. A proposal for the reservation of Olive Forest in Duki Tehsil of Loralai District is under consideration.

Control.—The charge of the Division was held by Khan Sahib Qazi Hafeez-ud-din throughout the year. The forests in Zhob and Chagai Districts remained under the administrative control of the Political authorities as usual. The Political Agent in Zhob, however, invited the Forest Officer to give technical advice for the preservation of tree growth and matters relating to forests.

REGENERATION AND RE-PRODUCTION.

(a) *Natural*.—The winter rainfall was above the normal this year. Natural regeneration in the reserves was consequently very satisfactory.

(b) *Artificial*.—Seeds of indigenous species, Khanjak-Pistacia Khanjak, Kahu-Olea Cuspidata, Shang-Fraxinus Xantholoxloides, Zarlagh-Celestruc Semepensis, Zaragh-Prunus Prisca, Makh-Caraqua Ambigua, Chil-Pinus Longifolia, Obisht-Juniperus Excelsa, Zira and grasses of sorts were sown by digging interrupted trenches along the cantours and under the cover of the prickly bushes, which are perhaps the most suitable spots, as the young seedlings not only get plenty of leaf manure and good soil but also enough moisture and protection from sun and paracupin.

Bunds.—Bunds were constructed in some nullahs to retard the rush of rain water and stop erosion. This work was started in Chiltan reserved forest in 1922 but was later on abandoned. It was, however, taken up again in 1933. The results obtained since then and particularly in the year under report were very satisfactory. Sixteen years ago this hill was a mass of crumbling rock but now it is being covered by grasses and thousand of Khanjak seedlings are seen in many places.

Nurseries were extended and seeds of various species were sown. Seeds of some of the trees which can thrive in Baluchistan, were procured through the Forest Research Officer, and other Divisional Forest Officers in the Punjab. Eucalyptus seedlings which were raised in the nurseries have been planted in Sibi and are thriving. This species will be increased if it proves successful.

Planting work has been started on a large scale in the spinneys in Quetta and Sibi.

Almost 10,000 plants were planted along roads in Pishin Sub-Division, Sibi, Ziarat and Fort Sandeman and at Quetta in Cantonment and Railway Colony.

(c) *Re-production by coppice fellings*.—Trees felled under coppice system in olive forests of Loralai District, Tamarix forest of Pishin and mixed broadleaved forest of Sibi to meet the local demand of firewood and renew the old growing stock, have sprouted successfully.

Outer Boundary.—Loose stone boundary pillars of certain state forests was repaired. Barbed wire fencing was erected in place of mud walls round Zangi Lora reserve, which collapsed in the earthquake of 1935. The outer boundaries of Chiltan and Central Zarghun State forests were repaired in places. Further repairs of the barbed fencing of Chiltan will be carried out during the next year.

Financial Position.—The revenue and expenditure of the year under report and the previous year is given below :—

	1936-37.			1935-36.			
	Rs.			Rs.			
Rev.	38,729	3	3	*40,361	14	3	*It includes forest produce worth Rs. 9,750 given free to earthquake sufferers.
Exp.	36,180	10	11	37,236	3	3	
Surplus	2,548	8	4	3,125	11	0	

In spite of the fact that the income of royalty on firewood collected from the adjoining forests and brought in Quetta town, which amounted to Rs. 2,020 annually, has ceased, the Department has continued to be self-supporting for the third time in its life history.

Demand of Forest Produce.—The total quantity of Forest produce removed from State and unclassified forests, by Government were Rs. 61,301-3-0.

	Rs.		
1. Timber 8,802 cft. in the shape of ballies	550	2	0
2. Firewood 1,090,112 cft.	22,721	5	7
3. Minor forest produce	1,763	15	0
4. Grass and Grazing	7,549	12	9
5. Miscellaneous	6,148	14	0
Total	38,729	3	3

Besides, forest produce valued at Rs. 53,800 was given free to rightholders and others in the shape of timber and grazing, etc. The corresponding figures for the previous year (earthquake year) were Rs. 61,301-3-0

Forest Offences.—The total number of forest offences during the year was 400 as against 243 of the preceding year. But almost all of these were petty cases as detailed below :—

1. Injury by fire	1
2. Illicit grazing and unauthorised cutting	390
3. Other cases	9
Total	400

The amount of compensation in all these cases amounted to Rs. 2,157-13-0 as against Rs. 1,843-11-11 of the previous year or average of Rs. 5-6-3 per case against Rs. 7-5-11 of the last year.

Big Game.—As many as 14 licenses were issued to the approved shikaris by the Political Agents, Quetta-Pishin, and Sibi for shooting in the State reserves. The number for the last year was 11. The license fees realised were Rs. 75 against Rs. 80 of the preceding year.

LOCAL FUNDS.

The total receipts of the undernoted Bazar Funds in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 4,33,117 against Rs. 4,40,994 in the preceding year while the expenditure was Rs. 3,74,721 against Rs. 4,08,401.

1. Pishin Sadar & District Bazar Fund.
2. Sibi District Bazar Fund.
3. Loralai Bazar Fund.
4. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.
5. Nushki Bazar Fund.
6. Bolan Bazar Fund.

2. The towns of Kurk, Khajak, Gulu Shahr, Sharigh and Spintangi were excluded from the Sibi District Bazar Fund during the year under report and with effect from the 1st October 1936, the Bazar of Usta Mohd. which formerly belonged to the Sibi District Bazar was separated from it and included in the newly created "NASIRABAD BAZAR".

MUNICIPAL FUND.

The numbers of members of the Quetta Municipal Committee during the year under report was 19 of whom 3 were Officials. Twenty-four meetings of which 20 were ordinary and four special were held during the year. The attendance at these meetings averaged 50.83 per cent. against 38.81 per cent. in the preceding year. The income for the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,72,543 and expenditure Rs. 4,59,720 against Rs. 4,52,658 and Rs. 6,21,280 respectively for the preceding year.

TRADE.

All goods exported from this side are checked on arrival at the border by the Afghan Border Examiner with the permits granted by the Afghan Agent at Chaman.

2. There has been a decrease of Rs. 1,99,312 odd in the amount of rebate of the Indian Customs duty on goods exported to Afghanistan against an increase of Rs. 4,45,050 in the preceding year. This decrease is partly due to decrease in the rate of duty on silken goods (British Manufacture) and partly to the export of goods of lesser value.

3. Overseas goods shown in the attached list were imported for the Afghan Government by the Shirkat-i-Ashmi.

4. A statement showing the overseas goods exported to Afghanistan during the year under report is also attached.

Statement showing details of export of overseas goods to Afghanistan under the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention, 1921, for the month of April 1936 to 31st December 1936.

Serial No.	Description of goods.	No. of packages.	Weight.	Value.			Duty.		
				cwt. qr. lbs.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
1	Cloth . . .	10,570	34,400 0 6	22,14,289	7	0	13,70,272	8	0
2	Sugar . . .	28,490	56,901 3 16	2,36,740	4	0	5,06,053	15	0
3	Tea . . .	5,074	4,302 0 24	1,75,923	12	0	1,20,377	15	0
4	Kerosine Oil . .	22,608	5,181 2 6	26,327	4	0	14,430	15	0
5	Motor spirit . .	3,613	13,711 3 5	3,07,389	14	0	1,11,720	14	0
6	Chemicals . .	199	345 3 19	5,170	2	0	1,477	7	0
7	Imitation, gold and silver thread .	14	16 0 20	5,317	14	0	2,434	14	0
8	Cutlery . . .	48	42 3 21	2,956	4	0	1,113	13	0
9	Earthen and Porcelain ware . .	175	288 3 21	4,120	13	0	1,658	4	0
10	Soap . . .	46	57 3 23	2,175	2	0	762	14	0
11	Copper and Yellow sheets . . .	661	1,727 3 3½	46,799	0	0	14,004	4	0
12	Stationery, Papers, etc. . .	125	435 3 12	7,245	0	0	3,492	11	0
13	Sewing machines and their parts	51	43 3 7	5,782	0	0	1,695	15	0
14	Cigarettes . .	14	18 3 20	2,715	0	0	3,360	0	0
15	Hardware . .	2,410	2,433 3 11	21,947	5	0	7,654	12	0
16	Rubber, canvas and Crepe sole shoes.	34	47 0 20	1,751	0	0	1,740	0	0
17	Varnish and paints .	113	51 2 17	983	4	0	219	7	0
18	Motor and Lorry Trucks.	44	81 1 20	61,938	2	0	13,960	12	0
19	Spoons . . .	11	17 1 0	716	12	0	215	1	0
20	Hosiery . . .	372	722 0 25	75,384	15	0	39,611	12	0
21	Glass Ware . .	60	71 1 14	973	0	0	247	13	0
22	Pad locks . .	48	69 3 9	2,362	3	0	714	12	0
23	Cotton seeds . .	2	2 0 0	81	0	0	20	4	0
24	Clocks . . .	21	20 1 6	583	1	0	281	8	0
25	Goggles and spectacles	8	4 3 20	428	5	0	107	3	0
26	Buttons and studs.	17	25 0 11	1,100	11	0	333	4	0
27	Iron, iron packing and Gramophone needle.	36	39 3 5	2,118	11	0	642	8	0

Serial No.	Description of goods.	No. of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Duty.
			cwt. qr. lbs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
28	Tin mirror and tin boxes.	96	125 2 22	2,237 15 0	671 8 0
29	Aluminium Ware . .	32	82 3 8	2,342 11 0	454 0 0
30	Yarn	55	189 3 3	12,405 5 0	2,590 10 0
31	Mobil oil and Brake-fluid.	912	510 2 2	7,683 8 0	886 13 0
32	Refined tin . . .	122	122 0 0	15,780 0 0	1,906 4 0
33	Cycles in parts . .	34	58 2 25	5,523 12 0	1,137 13 0
34	Lanterns and lamps .	109	146 3 26	6,448 4 0	1,529 15 0
35	Electric bulbs, torches, cells, etc.	120	298 1 10	13,242 13 0	3,884 10 0
36	Colour	286	325 1 17	27,438 12 0	2,869 3 0
37	Spices	604	721 0 10½	10,312 5 0	4,262 13 0
38	Old news paper . .	134	443 0 0	1,660 15 0	415 15 0
39	Tyres, tubes and carriage rubber tyreing.	1,683	1,022 1 16	1,17,731 10 0	24,320 7 0
40	Boot polish . . .	14	25 0 15	957 11 0	245 9 0
41	Tin ware	58	64 1 10	1,004 14 0	178 8 0
42	Enamelled ware . .	123	190 3 9	2,730 8 0	2,349 8 0
43	Playing cards . . .	4	5 1 20	150 9 0	75 5 0
44	Provisions	51	45 1 19	823 12 0	244 13 0
45	Brandy and Beer . .	2	1 3 22	57 0 0	61 8 0
46	Thimbles	1	2 1 0	154 8 0	46 0 0
47	Radio and Radio Apparatus . . .	5	8 3 4	1,517 14 0	758 15 0
48	Welding ware . . .	1	2 1 2	93 15 0	29 4 0
49	Motor car and lorry accessories . . .	9	20 1 7	1,448 7 0	303 4 0
50	Rubber patches and vulcanizers.	2	5 0 26	70 8 0	21 2 0
51	Confectionery . . .	1	1 1 0	78 11 0	11 7 0
52	Arms and ammunition	40	40 0 0	2,345 2 0	1,175 9 0
53	Electric, printing and other machinery and parts to machinery.	39	156 3 20	24,043 7 0	1,871 5 0
54	Medicine	1	2 3 0	167 13 0	33 9 0
55	Brass wire	2	4 2 7	134 14 0	40 8 0
56	Glass Beads	1	1 3 0	78 6 0	39 3 0
57	Walking sticks . .	1	1 0 0	29 2 0	7 5 0
58	Fancy laces	1	1 0 14	161 1 0	53 6 0
59	Motor batteries . .	32	44 3 15	1,258 2 0	471 130
60	Galvanised sheets . .	10	20 2 4	118 11 0	46 7 0
61	Toilet requisites . .	7	12 0 0	291 6 0	87 6 0
62	Gramophone records		0 0 4½	10 0 0	5 0 0
Total		79,457	1,25,77 77 27½	34,73,914 4 0	22,71,694 14 0

*Statement showing Afghan State Goods exported during the year
1936-37.*

No. of cases.	Description of goods.	Value.			Date of crossing border.
		Rs.	A.	P.	
1 Cask	Blade lead	15	15	0	16-4-36
3 Cases	Spare parts for spinning machine .	493	2	0	16-4-36
1 Case	Chevrolet Motor Car Engine No. 5511148	1,572	1	0	29-4-36
4 Parcels	Grinding wheels	4	1	10	24-4-36
14 Cases	Porcelain Insulators and Insulator wires	2,647	0	0	28-5-36
2 Casks	} Colours and brushes	393	2	0	26-5-36
1 Case					
14 Bundles	} Accessories for wool washing factory	2,345	0	0	30-5-36
13 Pieces					
1 Case	} Machinery	177	6	0	12-6-36
2 Drums					
1 Case					
1 Par					
4 Cases	} Accessories for wool washing factory	6,713	0	0	16-6-36
1 Crate					
1 Case	Accessories to motor	37	9	0	1-7-36
2 Cases	} Accessories for wool washing factory	78	3	0	7-7-36
1 Pack					
7 Drums	} Oils	439	7	0	8-7-36
1 Drum					
1 Case	} Felt and pitch (for wool factory)	92	3	0	14-7-36
1 Case					
1 Case	} Machinery	458	4	0	1-8-36
1 Case					
3 Cases					
2 Bundles					
1 Package	} Accessories				
1 Package					
..	Rings Steel	2,262	4	0	21-7-36
2 Cases	Accessories to textile machine	1,369	13	0	5-8-36
5 Bales	Jute	734	5	0	29-8-36
1 Case	Fastenings	1,700	0	0	11-8-36
2 Cases	} Ordinary Lamp ware	2,125	1	0	11-8-36
1 Crate					
1 Case					
3 Packages					
4 Packages					
3 Packages					
1 Case					
1 Package	} Iron tubes and accessories				
1 Case					
2 Cases	Tin Plates	239	0	0	8-5-36
5 Rings	} Cable accessories	1,087	3	0	8-5-36
1 Case					
18 Rings	Steel hoops	114	2	0	9-8-36

No. of cases.	Description of good.	Value.			Date of crossing border.
		Rs.	A.	P.	
2000 200 Bundles 4 Cases	Steel pieces. Accessories Accessories	30,866	3	0	31-8-36
7 Rings	Iron Wire				
1 Case	Siren				
1 Case	Watches, etc.	57	6	0	2-9-36
1 Case 9 Cases 13 Cases 20 Bundles 5 Cases	Cold board sheets Iron brackets Insulators Iron brackets Iron Girders	4,234	9	0	7-9-36
4 Bundles	Tubes				
3 Bundles 2 Pieces 1 Bundle 1 Case	Chimneys				
1 Case 1 Bundle	Accessories to textile machine Accessories to textile machine				
1 Case	Accessories to textile machine.				
1 Case 1 Case and 14 Pieces	Drillers and accessories, etc.	2,261	0	0	20-10-36
2 Cases 1 Case	Accessories to textile machine Ordinary Lamp ware				
80 Bundles 1 Case	Galvanised sheets (Belgium make) Spare parts to textile machine	£69 1,643	17 2	0 0	30-12-36 19-1-36
4 Cases	Machinery	1,523	8	0	13-1-37
10 Cases	Accessories to textile machine	8,397	8	0	19-1-37
1 Case	Machinery	Not known			28-1-37
4 Cases	Machinery	4,684	8	0	28-1-37

Statement showing extract of overseas goods to Afghanistan under the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention, 1921 for the months of January to March 1937.

Month.	No. of packages.	Value.			Duty.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
January	6,729	2,92,325	3	0	1,95,389	11	0
February	6,802	2,68,795	2	0	1,80,097	3	0
March	5,555	1,95,083	6	0	1,50,347	9	0
	19,086	7,56,203	11	0	5,25,834	7	0

Administration of the Indian Factories Act (1936-37).

During the year under report the total number of factories subject to the control of the Indian Factories Act was 12, all situated in the Quetta-Pishin District. Out of these 8 were Crown and 4 privately owned factories carrying out the following nature of work :—

1. Arsenal Factory	One
2. Bakery	One
3. Concrete Pipe Works	One
4. Crushing Rubble Stones	One
5. Dairy work	One
6. Distillery	One
7. Electrical Engineering Works	One
8. Miscellaneous Engineering Works	Two
9. Miscellaneous work in connection with Mechanical Transport and repairs	One
10. Salvage of material from demolition of buildings and miscellaneous petty works connected with reconstruction	One
11. Wool Baling Press and flour mills	One
Total	12

These 12 factories were employing a total average of 2,000 persons daily. All these factories were inspected by the Factories Inspector during the year under report and found to conform with the provisions of the Act.

There were 48 minor accidents reported, none of them being fatal. The injured persons involved in the accidents were given free medical aid and several of them resumed duties within 3 days. Two of the more serious of these accidents were enquired into and in one of them the owners were given specific instructions regarding the necessity of safety precautions.

Administration report of the Indian Boilers Act (1936-37).

There were 32 working boilers during the year under report. Out of these 22 belong to the Defence Department, 2 to the Quetta Municipality and 8 are privately owned. All these boilers were thoroughly inspected.

In addition to the above, 13 Military and 7 privately owned boilers were not used. Out of these, three boilers—two in charge of the C. R. F. Baluchistan District and one in charge of the Military Grass Farm authorities—were sold by public auction to Messrs. Amrit Lal and Company, Lahore.

A sum of Rs. 1,090 on account of inspection fee of boilers realised during the year was credited to the Central Government under head XXVI-Miscellaneous Departments 'Inspection fee of Boilers.

No prosecution was made under the Indian Boilers Act.

Administration Report of the Indian Electricity Act (1936-37.)

There were 16 electrical installations in Baluchistan during the year under report. Out of these 6 are Cinemas, 4 Crown Factories using electric energy for power and 1 pumping plant. All these were inspected under section 30 of the Indian Electricity Act. Five licensees supply electrical energy to the public, namely :—

1. Quetta Electric Supply Company, Limited, Quetta, a licensed limited concern which is in its 8th year of working.
2. Chaman Power House, Chaman. Owned by the Bazar Fund Authorities and is in its 6th year of working.
3. Central Jail Power House, Mach, a Government concern run by the M. E. S. Baluchistan. It is in its 3th year of working.
4. Railway Power House, Sibi, a Government concern run by the North Western Railway Authorities, and
5. Power House, Fort Sandeman, a Government concern run by the M. E. S. Zhob Independent Brigade Area.

All the above Power Houses were inspected and found to conform with the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act.

Application has been received from Messrs. Sajandas Khaildas, Bruce Road, Sibi, to supply electrical energy in the Sibi Town and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 500 has been deposited by them into the Sibi Sub-Treasury. The question is still under consideration.

No examination for the grant of licenses to wiremen was held during the year under report but examination fees were deposited in the year 1936-37 for the examination which took place in April 1937. The following amounts were credited to Government under head XXVI-Miscellaneous Departments into the following sub-heads :—

'Miscellaneous and other items'.

Sale proceeds of publications and fees for renewal of license Rs. 300-8-0.

'Examination fee'.

Fees for Electrical Contractors and Foremen License Rs. 355.

No prosecution under the Indian Electricity Act was made during the year under report.

MINES AND MINERALS.

(a) *Asbestos, Chromite and Coal.*—The Indian Mines Act, 1923, and the Regulations and Rules framed thereunder apply to mines situated in the British and Agency territories of Baluchistan. They are also taken as a guide in the working of coal mines situated in the Kalat State territory.

During the year seven fresh coal mining leases were granted, and at the close of the year the following leases were in force :—

Mineral.	No. of leases.	Area covered Acres.
<i>(i) Subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923—</i>		
(a) Asbestos	1	20.00
(b) Chromite	103	3,303.00
(c) Coal	40	4,794.53
<i>(ii) Not subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923—</i>		
(a) Coal	18	1,701.20

The output and export of coal and chromite for the year under report and the year preceding are compared in the table below :—

Year.	Coal.		Chromite.	
	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.
<i>(a) Output—</i>				
1935	4,199	0	7,642	10
1936	8,103	0	21,089	0
<i>(b) Export—</i>				
1935	8,729	0	13,361	0
1936	7,972	5	20,110	5

The supply of labour was sufficient. On an average 492 males were employed in the industry. Labour was paid on contract system based on the quantity of output their daily wages averaging from Annas 12 to Re. 1.

A sum of Rs. 31,885-11-2 was realised as revenue from mines against Rs. 5,389-13-0 in the previous year.

Four accidents, three fatal and one serious were reported during the year under review.

Explosives were used to the following extent in the working of both chromite and coal mines :—

Mines.	Blasting powder.	Gelignite	Detonators.
	lbs.	lbs.	No.
Chromite . . . . .	..	5,182	21,126
Coal	3	..	..

Very few coal mines were worked throughout the year and hence no inspection of the mines by an officer of the Government of India, Department of Mines was held. The Sub-Inspector of Mines in Baluchistan inspected these mines and submitted his reports to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

No Mining Advisory Board exists in Baluchistan.

(b) *Lesser Minerals.*—Limestone and clay were extracted in Mekran.

Workmen's Compensation.

A total of 1,443 adults and 59 minors were employed in the various mines and factories in Baluchistan. The total number of accidents was 53 of which three were fatal, one being in the

Quetta Arsenal and two in chromite mines, Hindubagh. Of the remaining 50 accidents which resulted in temporary disablements 45 occurred in the Quetta Arsenal, 3 in Quetta Electric Supply Company and 2 in chromite mines, Hindubagh.

A total sum of Rs. 115 was paid as compensation.

Judicial.

Civil suits and Criminal trials in which the parties are not indigenous to Baluchistan are disposed of by regular courts.

Details as regards these cases are given in the appendices XIII and XIV.

Cases in which either or any of the parties belong to a frontier tribe are usually decided by reference to a Council of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation (Regulation III of 1901). These do not fall within the purview of this report.

Civil Suits.—The number of regular Civil Suits instituted during the year under report was 2,536, excluding 109 cases revived during the year.

The number of execution applications filed in the regular Courts during the year 1936 was 2,283 against 1,897 in 1935, valued at Rs. 20,06,463 in the aggregate as against Rs. 6,53,506 during the previous year. Realisations amounted to Rs. 2,13,112 or 10·6 per cent. as against Rs. 95,103 or 14·5 per cent. during the preceding year.

One hundred and thirty-eight Civil appeals and Revision applications were instituted during the year under report as against 151 in 1935.

The average duration of Civil Appeals and Revision Applications was 95 days.

Criminal Cases.—The number of criminal cases instituted during the year increased from 2,754 in 1935 to 5,604.

The total number of under-trial persons was 6,461 against 4,281 in 1935: of these 2,400 were acquitted or discharged, 3,739 were convicted, 116 died, escaped etc., and 206 remained under trial at the close of the year. Four hundred and sixty-one persons were imprisoned, 3,309 were fined and 27 were required to furnish security for keeping the peace or to be of good behaviour.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 17,111 of which Rs. 7,887 were realised. Sums paid by way of compensation amounted to Rs. 5,238.

Registration.

The total number of documents registered during the year 1936 was 750 against 545 during the year 1935. Out of these the registration of 10 documents was optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 4,720-4-0 against Rs. 3,418 in the preceding year and the expenditure to Rs. 2,147-15-0 against Rs. 1,427-14-0.

2. During the year under report one new Joint Stock Company was registered. The number of companies, at the end of the year, was therefore three against two in the preceding year.

3. The fees collected under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 76 against Rs. 33 in the preceding year.

4. Twenty-nine firms were registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932. A fee of Rs. 87 only was realised on account of their registration against Rs. 66 during the preceding year

Excise.

The following table shows the financial results of the Excise Administration during the year under report as compared with those of the previous two years :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
1. Total gross income	5,21,287	3,48,109	3,84,933
2. Price paid for the purchase of Excise opium	10,108	11,200	4,545
3. Refunds	4,075	13,719	10,783
4. Net income, i.e., difference between item 1 and total of items 2 and 3 .	5,07,104	3,23,190	3,69,605
5. Actual cost of Excise Administration .	29,431	28,516	28,235
<i>Net profits</i>	4,77,673	2,94,674	3,41,370

The increase of Rs. 0.47 lakhs in net profits is due to the reconstruction of Quetta.

20,756.2 L.P. gallons of country spirit were issued from the Quetta Distillery during the year under report. The Quetta Distillery which was destroyed in the earthquake of 31st May 1935, was re-established with effect from the 1st April 1936. The duty recovered during 1936-37 was Rs. 1,54,855 against Rs. 1,20,381 during 1935-36.

The following table shows the financial result of the Abkari system introduced in 1909-10 :—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Receipts (excluding Distillery Rents) .	1,15,812	1,07,467	3,01,297	1,57,816	2,00,904
Expenditure (excluding cost of stills and improvements to the Distillery building) .	960	5,192	29,282	28,510	28,235

The issue of Indian-made coloured rum from the Quetta Distillery for consumption in Baluchistan was 192·75 L.P. gallons, the still head duty on which at the rate of Rs. 17-8-0 amounted to Rs. 3,273-2-0. Out of this 15·25 L.P. gallons were issued to the licensees and 177·50 L.P. gallons were issued to troops.

There was no Brewery in Baluchistan during the year under report.

During the year under report 41,002 Imperial gallons of beer were imported from the Punjab, the duty of which at the rate of 12 annas and amounting to Rs. 30,752 was recovered by book-adjustment.

The quantity in L.P. gallons of Indian made foreign spirit imported from other provinces during the last two years was as follows :—

	1935-36.	1936-37.
From United Provinces	3,059·4	2,460·7
From the Punjab	145·3	246·8
From Bombay	24·7	11·7

The consumption of foreign liquor during the last two years was as follows :—

Description.	1935-36. Imperial gallons.	1936-37. Imperial gallons.
1. Foreign Liquors—		
(a) Wines imported	563	1,274
(b) Spirits imported	2,384	3,772
(c) Spirits (made in India)	4,422	4,592
	<hr/> 7,369	<hr/> 9,638
2. Fermented liquors (beer)—		
(a) Indian-made	76,114	97,738
(b) Imported	41,458	48,777
	<hr/> 1,17,572	<hr/> 1,46,515

Rs. 610 were realised during the year as license fee for the sale of denatured spirit, the total consumption of which amounted to 3,753 Imperial gallons.

During the year under report no duty free rectified spirit was imported into Baluchistan.

The following table shows the figures of issues of Excise opium, in seers, during the last three years :—

1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
552	413	73

The issue price of the opium from the Treasury remained at Rs. 60 per seer, and the maximum retail price was Rs. 1-4-0 per tola.

The consumption of opium for Civil Veterinary use in Baluchistan during 1936-37 was as follows :—

	Lbs.	Oz.	Dr.	Grs.	M.
Tincture opium	6	14	1	..	20
Tincture Camphor Co.	4	15	1	..	..
Various Ipecac . . . . .	..	6	1	24	..
Camphorodyne . . . . .	..	1	7	..	40

The consumption of Charas during the year under report was 1,030 seers as compared with 931 seers in the year 1935-36. The imports of Charas made from the Punjab during the year under report amounted to 1,246 seers against 1,146 seers in the year 1935-36. The duty recovered amounted to Rs. 24,929 against Rs. 21,875 recovered during 1935-36.

The consumption of Bhang during the year under report amounted to 341 seers against 267 seers during 1935-36.

The Bhang was imported from Sind. Its quantity imported during the year under report was 280 seers against 398 seers during 1935-36. The duty realised during 1936-37 was Rs. 280 against 1935-36. The duty realised during 1936-37 was Rs. 280 against

The consumption of Ganja was only nominal.

The license fee recovered for the sale of hemp drugs (Charas, Bhang and Ganja) amounted to Rs. 26,152 during the year 1936-37 against Rs. 23,573 during 1935-36.

There was no sale of Cocaine and other dangerous drugs during the year.

The following table shows the number of Excise offences detected during the year under report :—

	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium.	Country liquor.	Denatured spirit.
Quetta-Pishin	2	..	7	..	3
Sibi . . . . .	..	1	..	5	..
Bolan Pass . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..
Chagai . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..

The quantity of articles seized was as under :—

	Seers.	Tolas.
Charas	4	8
Opium	1	56
Bhang	1	..
	M.	S.
Illicit country liquor	8	29
Denatured Spirit		51 gallons.

The following table shows the number of persons convicted for drunkenness in the municipal areas during the last three years :—

1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
18	5	19

Six Imperial Excise forms prescribed by the Government of India, and Provincial forms A & B showing the wholesale, retail sale, of foreign liquors in Baluchistan form appendices to this report.

The evil effects of administering opium to children have been brought to the notice of the people through the agency of the Revenue and Levy Staff. There seems to be no ground for believing that this vicious practice is prevalent among the local inhabitants and no instance of it came to light during the year 1936-37.

Salt.—During the year under report no change was made in the Salt Administration of the Province.

Non-duty paid country salt about 350 maunds entered the market of Quetta from Pishin Tahsil and was seized to pay up the duty and got the salt released with the exception of 194 maunds of the salt which was confiscated and destroyed.

Veterinary.

Khan Sahib N. K. Vacha, G.B.V.C., held charge of his appointment as Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department in Baluchistan, throughout the year. He remained out on tour for 125 days, travelled 3,322 miles by rail and 2,850 miles by road, inspected all the Veterinary Dispensaries and the Stallion Stands in the Province. He supervised the Horse and Cattle Shows held at Quetta, Sibi and Usta during the year.

Subordinate Establishment.—The strength of the subordinate staff at the close of the year under report was 14 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, out of whom 10 were in charge of Veterinary Dispensaries, one in charge of the Stallion Stand, one attached to the Zhob Militia and two were on Leave Reserve duty at Quetta and Loralai.

Veterinary Dispensaries.—There were 10 Veterinary Dispensaries working at the close of the year 1936-37.

Treatment of Diseases.—The total number of cases treated at the Veterinary Hospitals during the year was 32,117 against 29,735 in the preceding year. In addition the owners of 5,923 animals, which could not be brought to the Dispensaries, were supplied necessary medicines with instructions of treatment. 361 castrations were performed during the year against 269 in the previous year.

During the year under report 259 outbreaks of Contagious Diseases occurred in British Baluchistan. In this connection the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons visited 492 villages against 358

in the preceding year. They treated 62,603 animals for contagious and 1,623 for non-contagious diseases, performed 122 castrations and 5,221 inoculations. Corresponding figures for the previous year were 58,187 animals for contagious, 1,395 for non-contagious diseases, 13 castrations and 1,012 inoculations (Tables III and IV).

There were 64,448 seizures and 6,754 deaths during the year. against 60,673 seizures and 6,751 deaths from contagious diseases in the previous year (Tables II and V).

During the year under report five outbreaks of Anthrax were reported in the Lower Zhob Sub-Division causing considerable mortality amongst sheep. With the co-operation of the Political authorities the Department was able to take every possible step to check the outbreaks.

Fairs and Shows.—Three Shows as detailed below were held during the year :—

- (1) *Horse Show at Quetta.*—A combined Civil and Military Show was held at Quetta in August 1936 through the Military authorities. 132 horses were exhibited and prizes to the value of Rs. 769 were awarded.
- (2) *Sibi Horse and Cattle Show.*—Sibi Horse and Cattle Show combined with a big Mela was held during February 1937. The entries in the Show were as under :—

Horses.

440 Exhibits—against 404 in the previous year.

One Silver Medal and prizes worth Rs. 1,446 were awarded.

Cattle.

486 Exhibits—against 351 in the previous year.

One Silver Medal and prizes worth Rs. 960 were awarded.

(Tables VI and VI-A.)

- (3) *Horse and Cattle Show at Usta.*—This year a Horse and Cattle Show was tried at Usta-Mohamed Tahsil in the Nasirabad Sub-Division. The exhibits were very satisfactory and the Show proved successful. As regards horses the exhibits both mares and the young stock were well kept. The local Zamindars take considerable interest in horse-breeding. The Baluchistan Government has distributed 4 Arab Stallions recently to this Sub-Division.

As regards Cattle the Baluchistan Administration has provided two Tharparkar and 3 Nari Breed Bulls in this Sub-Division to encourage cattle-breeding. Since the advent of the Barrage Irrigation system both population and the area under cultivation is increasing.

The exhibits in the Usta Show were 269 horses and 315 cattle.

Horse Breeding Operations.—There were eight Government Stallions at the beginning of the year under report. Out of these one stallion named Manak Kathiawari was shot in March 1937 being old age and past work. No new purchases of horse stallions were made during the year. Local horse breeding except in Nasirabad has practically died out owing to the development of mechanical transport. The Baluchistan Administration has therefore stopped further expenditure on horse-breeding and issued the present stallions to local breeders for breeding purposes only (Table VII).

The total number of mares covered during the year under report is 332 against 285 in the last year (Table VIII).

Cattle Breeding.—A scheme for the improvement of cattle-breeding in Baluchistan was submitted to the Government of India during this year. This has been sanctioned and 20 bulls (4 Malir Breed of Karachi and 16 Nari Breed of Kalat State) have been purchased in the end of March 1937 and controlled cattle-breeding started in the country with the existing staff of the Civil Veterinary Department as far as possible.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on breeding operations for the year comes to Rs. 9,032 against Rs. 4,246 for the last year (this includes cost of 20 bulls).

The total expenditure of the Department is Rs. 63,389 against Rs. 63,686 in the preceding year (Table IX).

General.—The work of the department as will be seen from this report continues to expand. There are only 10 Veterinary Dispensaries in the Province scattered over a large area. The question of opening up more dispensaries to meet the demands of the country will have to be considered as soon as possible.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadans employed in the Ministerial appointments, both English and Vernacular, during the year 1936-37 as compared with the preceding year was 69·72 against 69·10 in the lower ranks; 75·69 against 73·20 in the appointments of Vernacular Assistants I and II on pay varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120; 53·13 against 50·00 in the appointments of Junior Assistants including Sub-Treasuries and Treasury Accountants on pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 120; 41·67 against 36·36 in the appointments of Senior Assistants on pay varying from Rs. 125 to Rs. 175; and 38·09 against 40·90 in the appointments of Superintendents on pay from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350.

INCOME-TAX.

Changes in Income-tax Law and procedure.—The provisions of the Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, were not re-enacted, with the result that the minimum taxable limit stood once more at Rs. 2,000 a year and the summary procedure of assessment stood abolished.

2. *Progress made in extending the activities of Income-tax Department.*—In about October 1936, the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Sind, was deputed to work out a scheme in consultation with the then Commissioner of Income-tax in Baluchistan, R. E. L. Wingate, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., for taking over the Administration of Baluchistan for the purpose of the Indian Income-tax Act. By the scheme as finally approved, Baluchistan was transferred to Sind Administration as from 1st March 1937. The Income-tax Officer, Shikarpur, is now the Income-tax Officer for Baluchistan also except for Military Employees under the audit control of the Controller of Military Accounts, Western Command, for whom the Income-tax Officer is the Assistant Income-tax Officer, Karachi.

3. The repeal of the Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931, should ordinarily have resulted in reduction of work but the major part of the assessment work for 1935-36 had to be carried over to the subsequent year owing to the catastrophic Earthquake which delayed proceedings where due and possible, by the difficulty of discovering and reaching the assessesee. A number of proceedings had to be cancelled and demand reduced or written off.

4. The adverse effect of the Earthquake on the revenues from Income-tax can be better appreciated by the following comparative figures of net collections for 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37 :—

Year.	Ordinary Tax.		Super-tax.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1934-35	1,46,146		9,614	1,55,760
1935-36	98,341		16,191	1,14,532
1936-37	38,966		4,244	80,040
Add refunds	36,830			
	<hr/>			
	75,796			

PART III.**Administration Report in respect of Public Works, 1936-37.****I.—ADMINISTRATION.**

Excluding Railway works generally and Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tehsil, the administration of all Public Works and irrigation in the Province is under the control of the Chief Engineer, Western Command, Army in India, who also performs the duties of the Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. The charge was held during the year by Brigadier E. F. S. Dawson, M.C.

II.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.**(1) EXECUTIVE.**

All works in connection with buildings and roads are carried out by the M.E.S. under the Chief Engineer and Secretary, P. W. D., except in a few outlying areas, where the work is executed by Political Officers. Works on the few buildings occupied by the Irrigation and Political Departments and all P. W. D. works previously in charge of the M. E. S. in the Nasirabad Area, have been entrusted to the Irrigation Officer in Baluchistan. Departmental charges on works carried out by the M. E. S. and Irrigation Department are levied at the rate of 21½ per cent. for establishment and 1½ per cent. for tools and plant. Audit charges are levied at the rate of 1½ per cent. for works carried out through M. E. S. No audit charges are levied by the Irrigation Department which came under the Audit control of the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi, with effect from 1st April 1935.

(2) GENERAL.

(a) During 1936-37 the following temporary works were carried out in connection with Quetta Earthquake of 1935 :—

QUETTA CITY.

1. *Constructing a Tin Town for accommodating 10,000 labourers.*—The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,45,501 out of which Rs. 2,31,361 was spent on purchasing and erecting the huts while Rs. 14,140 were spent on temporary water supply and sanitary arrangements. Number of huts purchased :—

$$10' \times 20' = 800$$

$$10' \times 40' = 100$$

2. *Constructing temporary latrines and incinerators in Quetta city.*—On the reopening of Quetta city no sanitary arrangements

existed and 231 latrines, 34 incinerators and 16 litter sheds of a temporary kind were constructed by this Division. The total cost amounted to Rs. 9,703 out of which Rs. 9,355 were contributed by the Municipality, the remainder being paid by Government.

3. *Constructing temporary drains and extending temporarily existing drains.*—When Quetta city reopened the density of population changed and some parts were thickly populated which had previously been empty. In these parts some existing drains had to be extended and some new drains built. These extensions and additions were not made permanent, drains which would last for two or three years only were built. The total cost amounted to Rs. 6,186 and total length of drains built was 33,356 feet.

4. *Constructing temporary shops.*—It was decided to build some shops in the newly opened city in order to prevent profiteering in shop rents. Therefore 166 shops were built by Government at a total cost of Rs. 18,896.

5. No schools existed when the city was reopened and therefore three temporary schools were constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,176.

(b) *Quetta Civil Lines.*—A sum of Rs. 91,000 was spent on huts in Civil Lines for staff and offices of Civil Department, Quetta.

Approximately Rs. 51,000 were realized during the year on account of disposal of hutting materials.

(c) *Mastung.*—Accommodation was provided for the Political Agent, Kalat, and his staff at a cost of Rs. 45,000.

(d) *Out-posts north of Quetta.*—A sum of Rs. 1,42,200 was spent on construction of temporary sleeping accommodation for the civil personnel on the out-posts north of Quetta.

The work on the temporary accommodation for a school at Pishin was in progress and an expenditure of Rs. 24,075 was incurred during the year.

(3) CIVIL WORKS 41 AND XXX REVENUES.

(a) The revenue realised amounted to approximately Rs. 34,400.

(b) The following works were in progress during the year :—

	Rs.
(i) Tehsil officials Quarters at Killa-Saifulla—	
Estimated cost	44,557
Expenditure during 1936-37	40,557
(ii) Hospital accommodation at Killa-Saifulla—	
Estimated cost	26,000
Expenditure during 1936-37	23,000
(iii) Electrification of civil buildings at Fort Sandeman—	
Estimated cost	36,600
Expenditure during 1936-37	27,000

(c) The table in Appendix "A" shows the capital value of the buildings, water supply and electrical installations maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance including operation of installations.

(4) 29-A-FRONTIER WATCH AND WARD.

The following works were in progress during the year :—

- (i) Construction of a Vibro pile bridge over the Zhob River at mile 6½ Fort Sandeman-Gulkach Road—

	Rs.
Estimated cost	2,80,000
Expenditure to end of 1936-37	2,37,142
(ii) Strengthening and improving the road from Loralai to Hurnai—	
Estimated cost	1,51,500
Expenditure during 1936-37	60,000
(iii) Strengthening and improving the road from Smallan through Duki and Hosri to Kohlu—	
Estimated cost	76,800
Expenditure during 1936-37	40,000
(iv) Electrification of Zhob Militia buildings at Fort Sandeman—	
Estimated cost	17,000
Expenditure during 1936-37	15,000

(b) The table in Appendix "B" furnishes information regarding minor works and maintenance of buildings.

(c) The expenditure on maintenance of roads is divided between the Heads 29-A-Frontier Watch & Ward and 8-M. E. S. The grants (Minor works and Maintenance) amounted to Rs. 6,00,500 as against Rs. 5,73,000 in the previous year under 29-A-Frontier Watch and Ward and the grant under 8-M. E. S. remained at Rs. 2,85,000 as against Rs. 3,00,000. The control over roads is vested in the Local Road Board which comprises the following :—

1. The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.
2. The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command.
3. The Chief Engineer, Western Command, and Secretary, P. W. D., in Baluchistan.

A list of roads maintained is given in Appendix "C".

(d) The more important improvements carried out during the year were :—

	Rs.
Improvements to Khojak Road including surfacing and provision of causeways	86,695
Improvements to Saiyid Hamid Gulistan Road, i.e., provision of causeways	10,100
Reconstruction of Baleli bridge damaged in earthquake	8,300
Improvements to Bolan Road including widening, surfacing provision of culverts and redecking 190/ span bridge	64,328
Construction of a causeway (135/ long) on Sariab Mastung Road	3,500
Resurfacing certain Quetta Civil Station Roads	14,980
General improvements to Zhob Road including widening and soling soft portions	60,783
Improvements to Fort Sandeman-Zarrah Road, Gurlama Pass	5,010
Provision of Army track on Shaigalu Sharan Road	4,996
Widening, draining and constructing culverts on Mani-Khawa Dhanasar Road	91,427
Soling Dera Ghazi Khan Road (Katcha portions in part)	4,011
General improvements to Barkhan Road	6,733

III.—IRRIGATION.

Executive.—Irrigation works, except in the Nasirabad Tehsil, are carried out by the Provincial Irrigation Department under the administrative control of the Secretary, P. W. D., and the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, and under the executive control of the Assistant Executive Engineer who holds charge of the whole of Baluchistan.

NON-PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT, HEADS "XIII" AND "16".

(a) The length of open canals was the same as for the previous year, viz., 80·5 miles (9 miles canals and 71·5 miles distributaries).

—	Main lines. Miles.	Distri- butaries. Miles.	Total. Miles.
Nari.	2½	12	14·5
Khushdil Khan	1½	26	27·5
Shebo Canals . . .	5	19	24·0
Shebo Feeder . . .	..	14·5	14·5
Total	9	71·5	80·5

A further length of 15·76 miles of concrete lined water channels (viz., Zandra 5 miles, Nushki 2·72 miles, Siliaza 9·44 miles and Duki water course 3·1 miles) was also maintained during the year.

(b) The capital outlay to end of the year amounted to Rs. 35,89,280.

(c) The expenditure on minor works on the existing canals amounted to Rs. 6,821.

(d) *Rabi 1935-36 and Kharif 1936.*—There was sufficient water both in Khushdil Khan Reservoir and Shebo canals, therefore the area irrigated by the Pishin Canals was 721 acres more than that in the previous year. The supply in the Nari canals was less than in the previous year, and there is therefore a decrease in area irrigated of 510 acres.

(e) The annexed table indicates the areas irrigated in acres :—

Particulars.	Areas of the 3 years ending		During	
	1932-33.	1935-36.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Pishin Canals	4,583	4,695	4,616	5,337
Nari Canals	16,847	16,065	16,242	15,732
Total	21,430	20,760	20,858	21,069

(f) The next table indicates the areas of the principal crops irrigated :—

Particulars.	Rabi, 1935-36. Kharif, 1936.		Rabi, 1934-35. Kharif, 1935.		+ Increase or — Decrease.	
	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.
<i>Rabi Crops.</i>						
Wheat	4,246	9,543	3,514	9,696	+ 732	—153
Barley	455	71	539	41	—84	+30
Miscellaneous	17	306	27	246	—10	+60
Total Rabi	4,718	9,920	4,080	9,983	+ 638	—63
<i>Kharif.</i>						
Lucerne	63	..	54	..	+ 9	..
Melons	465	26	407	50	+58	—24
Indian corn . . . .	..	4,174	..	4,469	..	—295
Miscellaneous	82	1,584	67	1,724	+15	—140
Til . . . .	..	26	..	16	..	+10
Garden	9	2	8	..	+1	+2
Total Kharif	619	5,812	536	6,259	+83	—447
Total for the year	5,337	15,732	4,616	16,242	+721	—510

(g) The area on which Irrigation charges were remitted was 7,145 acres as compared with 6,797 acres in 1935-36 or 33·9 per cent. of the area sown as compared with 30·4 per cent. in 1935-36.

The reasons for the increase in the percentage of Kharaba as declared by the Civil Department are as under :—

In Pishin Canals.

- (i) Deficiency of water.
- (ii) Untimely supply of water.
- (iii) Crops damaged by pest.

In Nari Canals.

- (i) Defective soil owing to Kalar.
- (ii) Crops damaged by Nari floods.
- (iii) Disease owing to unfavourable winds.

A further area of 971 is under Maufi in Kurak, Dehpal and Luni Villages on the Nari canals.

Besides this, 5,04,39,470 gallons of water were supplied free from the Khushdil Khan canals for filling village tanks, and the cost of this, although not to be recovered, amounted to Rs. 3,152.

(h) The annexed table indicates the working expenses and revenue receipts based on the Kharif season of 1936 and Rabi season of 1935-36.

Particulars.	Average of 3 years ending		During the year	
	1932-33.	1935-36.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	46,787	45,517	44,908	40,148
Working expenses	62,993	70,187	62,387	63,066
Net Revenue	—19,539	—24,670	—17,479	—22,918
Percentage on Capital outlay	—·53	—·69	·48	—·61

The gross receipts per acre matured amounted to Rs. 3-2-0.

(i) The annexed table indicates the rate of expenditure per acre irrigated.

Particulars.	Area irrigated average of 1934-35 to 1936-37.	Maintenance and repairs including extension and improvements inclusive of establishment.		Establishment charges.	
		Average of 3 years 1934-35 to 1936-37.	Rate per acre irrigated.	Average of 3 years 1934-35 to 1936-37.	Rate per acre irrigated.
<i>Unproductive works.</i>	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	
Pishin Canals	4,963	55,500	11·2	9,832	2·0
Nari Canals	15,857	15,264	·96	3,956	·27
Total	20,820	70,764	3·4	13,788	·66

(j) The estimated value of crops matured amounted to Rs. 2,84,198 against Rs. 2,98,247 in the previous year which after paying canal revenue amounting to Rs. 37,125 and land revenue Rs. 27,612=Rs. 64,737 left a sum of Rs. 2,19,461 for the agriculturists.

The detail of the produce according to canals is given below :—

Name of canal.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pishin canals	99,765	85,374
2. Nari canals	1,98,482	1,98,824*
Total	2,98,247	2,84,198
3. Revenue paid	40,876	37,125
4. Land revenue paid in case of Nari canals to the Civil Departments	27,853	27,612
5. Net for the zamindars	2,29,518	2,19,461

*Includes maufi produce in Nari Canals.

3. NON-PRODUCTIVE WORKS FOR WHICH NO CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT, HEADS "XIV" AND "15".

(a) (i) *Quetta storm water drainage and embankment Project*.—The total outlay to end of the year was Rs. 2,05,718 against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 2,28,968. Total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 29,310. The final part of the project namely "Constructing Durrani Outfall and connected works" was taken in hand this year. Due to the fact that the land acquisition could not be effected in time, the work could not be completed as anticipated. It is expected that this will be completed during 1937-38.

(ii) *Protective Bund and Excavating a diversion cut in Nari River*.—This bund was completed at a cost of Rs. 61,791 during 1936-37, but it was very badly damaged in a length of 1,600' by a heavy flood in February 1936. To check further damage and put it into order, crated boulder spurs were constructed and the bund was repaired at a cost of Rs. 72,181.

(b) The expenditure on minor works both under 15-A and B amounted to Rs. 15,814. Establishment other charges including maintenance, tools and plant and suspense amounted to Rs. 1,30,360.

The minor works carried out consisted mainly of the following :

1. Constructing trestle aqueduct across Quetta-Lora near Jalogir Thana.
2. Lining Jalogir water course from R.D. 600 to 1,500.
3. Constructing an aqueduct for Akbar Karez near mile 10 Khojak Road.
4. Constructing a temporary hut for chowkidar and Gauge Reader at Nushki.
5. Constructing a stone-enclosure at the Apozai Branch.
6. Constructing a control-gate divide at mile 107 for Siliaza Lined Channel.
7. Constructing bunds in Thal River for Sher Ismail Shahr Village in Duki Tehsil.

8. Improvements to Siliaza Lined Channel by adopting the old alignment from R.D. 0 to 1,600.

9. Carrying out extension and improvements to Zarbur Bund.

10. Constructing a water tank for drinking purposes in the Downstream towards Siliaza Bund.

11. Investigation of Irrigation Schemes.

(c) A sum of Rs. 3,680 was realized from Major Head XIV Revenue Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which no capital accounts are kept A. Irrigation works.

(d) Surveys, plans and estimates for the following project were completed during the year :—

Aqueduct for Haji Kot Viala near Barkhan—Estimated cost Rs. 16,300.

4. The following works were carried out by the Irrigation Department from funds other than the Baluchistan Irrigation Funds :—

(i) *Spin Karez Reservoir Project*.—An expenditure of Rs. 1,18,443 exclusive of the departmental charges was spent during the year against this Project on the following :—

(i) Residential Quarters for the staff.

(ii) Approach road to site of the work.

(iii) On purchase of pugging machines and earthwork machinery, etc.

It will take two years to complete the construction of this project.

(ii) *Quetta water-logging and measures for its improvements*.—The Government of India sanctioned the above project consisting of sub-soil drains Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 for Rs. 1,17,000 to be completed during 1936-37 to drain off the sub-soil water of the Civil Station. Out of this No. 6 drain costing Rs. 3,497 is to be constructed by the Railway Department as it is situated in the Railway Colony and No. 8 drain has been abandoned, as it is not now required.

The project could not be completed owing to bad weather and abnormal rainfalls and also the Railway wanted drains Nos. 4 and 9, which pass through their Colony to be constructed in dry weather. The total outlay during the year was Rs. 30,000 and the balance will be spent during 1937-38.

(iii) NASIRABAD TEHSIL.

I.—Roads.

(a) A length of about 7 miles of single track together with 13 road culverts was constructed at the Government Seed Farm, Usta Muhammad.

(b) The maintenance of earthen roads was done by machines (Auto-Partrol) during the year instead of by manual labour.

(c) Tree plantation along road-sides was increased to a total length of about 70 miles.

II.—Buildings.

The following buildings were constructed :—

1. Levy Thana at Gandakha.
2. 13 Stables for the new Levy Thana at Usta.
3. Conservancy Bullock Shed at Jhatpat.

III.—Miscellaneous.

Experiment for Ploughing Fields by Tractor and Ripper were made in March 1937 for growing cotton.

5. *Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tehsil.*—In this area the work is carried out by the Sind Irrigation Department and water is supplied through distributaries Ex-the-Desert and Begari Canals.

DESERT CANAL.

New Cut Desert Canal.—The new cut was opened on 31st May 1936 for Adiowah corresponding to Sarhad gauge reading 11.2 on the following days. As for the preceding year a channel with 15 ft. in bed width was excavated inside New Cut from its head *ex*-River to the off take point of Adiowah to feed Adiowah System. From the off take point of Adiowah to the junction of New Cut with old head the New Cut was cleared with a view to run the New Cut as head to Desert Canal in case the old head Desert Canal failed to work satisfactorily at any time during the atkalani. This was kept bunded up at its two ends. There was no erosion at the head of the New Cut and the New Cut therefore worked very satisfactorily from point of water supply. The bed heavily scouered and the Hydraulic gradient was steeper this year than ever before. By the end of August there was scour downstream of the doomed Escape Regulator *ex*-New Cut Desert Canal the scour increased dangerously and ultimately resulted in the collapse of the regulator on 24th September 1936 although everything humanly possible was promptly done to save it. On 18th September 1936 bundas at the two ends of the New Cut below Adiowah off take were removed and the New Cut was henceforth used as a head to Desert Canal after bunding up old head to Desert Canal although unfortunately the fullest benefits of the New Cut were not reaped because directly after the switching over was completed the river dropped, yet it must be remembered that the crops on the Desert Canal would otherwise have completely failed, as in previous years for want of a last watering as the supply *ex*-Bakhtu completely ceased on about 20th September, whereas with the

New Cut as head the Canal ceased to flow only on 12th October 1936 corresponding to Sarhad gauge of 3.2 on the following day. It proved beyond any shadow of doubt that the New Cut with the present set of the river is unquestionably the better head; and it will be an act of wisdom to use it as head next year.

Old head Desert Canal.—In the interest of early supply a bunda was constructed across Bakhtu below the off take of the old head Desert Canal to serve as a pick up weir, with its top level corresponding to 10.0 ft. gauge at Sarhad. The river however rose exceptionally high in May and the bunda was washed away on 25th May 1936 when the gauge at Sarhad was 10.8. As the river continued to be high in June also, the absence of the bunda was not felt at all. The old head was silted on 31st May 1936 and ceased flowing on 18th September 1936 when New Cut was used as head of Desert Canal. The supply in the old head had considerably decreased by the end of August as two out of three ghers feeding Bakhtu from the main river were settled up. The Desert Canal attained F.S.G. of 9.0 ft. for only 3 days during the abkalani. The supply was rather throughout the season and had it not been for the judicious rotation and unyielding control that were enforced almost throughout the abkalani, the effect on the cultivation would have been very disastrous. This successful rotation and control were possibly largely due to the regulating gates for sluices sanctioned by Government during the year. The cultivation compared to past few years has increased and the remissions reduced quite beyond expectations, since the bed level of the river with consequent three quarter supply in the Desert System would otherwise have inevitably led to failure; the rice crop was almost completely saved and the jowar crop that failed was due largely to the unwisdom of certain zamindars, carried away by a misplaced confidence in the New Cut of continued supply in October, to use their last watering for Rabi floodings where it ought to have been given to their standing Jowar.

All the branches and distributaries of Desert worked satisfactorily (except portion of Kandhot Rajwah) and most pleasing of all to record, the tail which has always inevitably suffered had a higher gauge and better cultivation than any year within recent memories. The Kandhot Rajwah in its head reaches suffered but that was inevitable with the Bakhtu as head. In future years with New Cut as head its prospects are definitely easier.

Begari Canal.—The head excavated in the year 1935 was used this year also. The toe wall which did not function properly during the last abkalani was bunded up before this year and this helped in keeping the supply channel free of silt, and more stable than it otherwise would have been. The main current of the river continued to run along its right side edge opposite Begari Head in the beginning of Abkalani but swung off to the other side in the first week of August. The supply Channel worked very satisfactorily this year and it has been in good regime. There is no silt deposit in the head which requires to be cleared.

Because the river maintained its fair irrigating level sufficiently long and due to the very good regime of the Begari supply channel the working of the canal was thumbing success. The season has a record one in as much as there were no rotations from its start to the finish. Almost cent. per cent. Kharif cultivation although largely increased has been matured and the area under Rabi cultivation has also been uncommonly large. The discharge at the head of Begari and Choi were rigidly restricted to 7,300 cusecs and 800 cusecs respectively with a view to obtain reasonably high working duties.

Begari canal was opened on 1st June (Evening) with a gauge reading of 10·8 ft. and Sarhad on the previous date. This gave a gauge reading of 15·5/3·0 at the new head regulator Begari Canal the next morning. The maximum gauge reading let down the canal was 12·4 ft. on 3rd September 1936 and the maximum discharge let down was 7,479 cusecs on 12th July 1936 prior to immediate correction to the restricted figure of 7,300 cusecs. Despite unrelenting restriction of the discharge to 7,300 cusecs (which meant a reduction of 200 cusecs over last year's figure) a higher gauge of 12·4 was obtained downstream of the Head Regulator because of silt deposit in the Begari Canal and consequent rise in its bed level. Direct karias *ex* Begari Canal were partially reduced and the discharge in branch canals and distributaries was proportionately restricted to ensure equitable distribution of water supply. The Begari System was closed on 10th October in the interest of sub-soil.

The crops have been a phenomenal success every where, alike on the Main Canal as on the Distributaries. This year has shown the possibilities with controlled channels, and it is once again strongly urged that parallel channels at 38th mile may be taken as soon as possible.

KHIRTAR CANAL, *ex*-LLOYD BARRAGE SYSTEM.

Bridges, Regulators and Buildings.—No works were either in progress or completed during the period under report.

Tree plantation.—This is progressing satisfactorily.

Hill Torrents.—Floods during the year were fairly heavy but with all the necessary precautions of having the weak places of the Bund and banks properly repaired beforehand and by keeping a careful watch at the worst places the floods passed off without causing any damage either to the canal or to the Bund.

Irrigation.—As usual, there was an outbreak of black-headed crickets locally known as "Tid" during June and July and consequently the kharif was sown generally late except some areas under cotton which were sown progressively from April to July. Out of the total cotton cultivation of 3,825 acres in the Baluchistan area of this Division during the season, as compared with only 144 acres during the last year, about half the area was sown during May and June and a greater portion of this area was either severely damaged or wholly eaten away by "Tids". It is hoped that this year's experience will teach the Zamindars to take to early sowings next year.

IV.—NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, QUETTA DIVISION.

The Division consists of 847·41 route miles of broad gauge and 173·84 route miles of narrow gauge line.

Permanent Way.—The following track renewals were carried out during the year :—

Rail Renewals B. G.

75 lbs. D. H. with 75/92 lbs. S. S.	·28 miles.
75 lbs. 1887 and 92 type with 90/R	14·64

Sleeper renewals.

Wood	3·01 miles.
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In addition approximate 3 miles of temporary sidings were laid in Quetta Cantonment for the Reconstruction authorities.

Improvements in operation and service.—During the year the following important works were completed or were in progress :—

- (i) *Additions and alterations to Sibi, Quetta and Chaman traffic yards.*—The present layout of the yards is inadequate both in respect of track and passenger platforms. The work at Sibi and Quetta was by the end of the year, nearing completion while that at Chaman was completed.
- (ii) *Improvements to water supply at Sibi.*—The existing arrangements are inadequate. About 50 per cent. of the work on improvements was completed during the year.
- (iii) *Relaying Bolan Chord Line.*—This chord line will be an asset in coping with 'rush' traffic. The work was in progress during the year.
- (iv) *Bridge No. 356/Q at mile 236/1 on Sibi Quetta Section.*—During heavy rains in the year 1935 the 1—6 ft. (trough span) bridge was washed away as the opening was inadequate to take the volume of flood water. It has been replaced by 3—20 ft. girder bridge.
- (v) *Diversion cut Mudgorge.*—The protection of the 1,200 ft. long Mudgorge tunnel situated at mile 103 between Mangi and Mudgorge station has been a source of anxiety ever since the Sind-Pishin Railway was built in 1887. The tunnel is aligned parallel to and in just a position with the nullah, the bed of which has been considerably lowered by serious retrogression, thus forming a gorge. This coupled with the treacherous geological formations, has necessitated the undertaking of the present scheme of diverting the nullah through a declivity at a safe distance from the tunnel.

The work which was taken in hand during 1934 was 50 per cent. completed by the end of the year.

- (vi) *Providing new pacca karez tunnel under the track and filling in abandoned karezes.*—Various unlined karezes between Sariab and Quetta collapsed during the 1935 earthquake endangering the safety of the line.

Two of these have been diverted by the Railway into a new pucca tunnel under the track and the remainder have been realigned by the owners.

The abandoned karezes have been filled in.

- (vii) *Interlocking level-crossing gates at Sariab end of Quetta Station.*—The road traffic on the Quetta Sariab road having considerably increased the level-crossing gates have been interlocked with signals to afford additional safety.

- (viii) To ensure safety of staff in the earthquake effected area sleeping accommodation (funk huts) was provided.

Floods and Breaches.—The line between Nari and Babar Kachh on Sibi Bostan via Hurnai Section was breached at mile 10/15-16 on 29th December 1936.

455 Up train was returned from the scene of the accident to Sibi and the line remained blocked till 14 hours on 1st March 1936.

2. On the night between 25th and 26th June 1936, there was heavy rain in the vicinity of mile 35/8-9 (between Babar Kachh and Spintangi) and the bank at this mile was breached. The gap in the bank was 16' long, 30' wide and 12' deep.

Communication was restored at 10.45 hours on 26th June 1936.

3. Due to heavy rains on 14th July 1936 Dip No. 69 mile 127/14-15 on the Z. V. section was badly silted up and a heavy land slip occurred in the cutting at mile 127/6-7 resulting in interruption to traffic for about 24 hours.

4. Again on 18th July 1936, on the same section there was heavy rain on the Section resulting in both the approaches of bridge No. 1063 mile 145/10-11 together with the sleeper crib on the down end of the bridge being washed away.

5. During December 1936 and February 1937 there was intermittent heavy rain on the Section Spezand-Nokkundi resulting in extensive breaches (mainly on the Dalbandin-Nokkundi Section).

The periods of blocks varied the maximum being of 4 days from 25th February 1937 to 28th February 1937.

General.—To replace the Railway property which collapsed during the Historic earthquake of 1935 the Reconstruction Branch of the Division was organized early in the year and a programme was drawn up.

190 semi-permanent quarters of different types for officers and subordinate staff were completed before the winter and more than 200 permanent earthquake proof quarters were completed during the year.

The work during the year was limited to Quetta station proper to avoid moving the Divisional Headquarters to Sibi which would otherwise have been essential.

APPENDICES TO PART I.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

APPENDIX I.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

1. *General conduct and attitude of tribes.*—The general attitude of the tribes has been on the whole satisfactory.

The following is a brief resume of the more important incidents:—

The Anglo-Afghan Joint Commission of 1936, the preliminaries of which commenced on the 16th April 1936 was the most important event on the border of this district. It lasted until 3rd July 1936 and a number of important international cases dating as far back as October 1929 were settled.

One result of this Commission has been the establishment of friendly relations and understanding between the tribal leaders of both sides of the border and most of the petty matters of local importance are now being settled due to the mutual co-operation of the border officials.

2. On the night of 21st/22nd August 1936 six thieves entered the house of Lal Mohammed *alias* Allah Bakhsh Bangulzai (a peon in the agency office) in the Ahmed Khanzai village of Quetta Tahsil and tried to remove his box. Lal Mohammad woke up and had a fight with the intruders. Two of his neighbours came to the rescue but Lal Mohammad received a severe blow on his forehead as the result of which he died. The other two also received injuries and one of them later died. All the accused were arrested and have been suitably punished.

3. On the night of 1st/2nd September 1936 while Rahimgul, son of Haji Neki, Mallezai, a British subject who has been for many years a fugitive from Justice at Kunchi in Afghanistan was a guest in the house of Mohammad Hassan, Mallezai, in Sanzala (Chaman Sub-Division). Mohammad Hashim, son of Faulad, Mallezai (British subject) who had a long standing enmity with him shot him dead whilst asleep. Mohammad Hashim has not so far surrendered himself and is reported to be living in hiding in Bian (Toba Achakzai). Pressure is being brought to bear on Malik Khudaidad Mallezai, to bring in Hashim in so that his case should be settled.

4. On the 5th November 1936 Bismillah, Tarin Allezai of Alezai in Pishin Sub-Division and his son while collecting firewood in the Togi Manda were attacked by one Nazar Mohammad Ashezai Achakzai and Bismillah was shot dead. After committing this offence Nazar Mohammad and his kinsfolk immediately departed for Toba.

5. On the 26th October 1936 a complaint was lodged by Malik Mohammad Khan and other Ashezai Achakzais against some 70 persons 10 of whom were alleged to belong to Afghanistan and the rest to Pishin Sub-Division, to the effect that 10 or 12 days before the accused committed a raid in Farrakhi (Toba) and looted some household goods, six rifles and kidnapped four persons. Enquiries show that a widow of one of the Sheikhs from near Saubra Levy Post Pishin Sub-Division, was abducted by Dastgir Allezai-Achakzai and his companions. The Sheikhs collected some 60 Kakars and raided the house of Dastgir in Sard Karuna (Toba Achakzai), and brought Dastgir and five others to Saubra Levy Post. Dastgir has subsequently absconded from the Pishin Jail and is now reported to be living with the widow in Afghanistan with cousins and relatives of Malik Mahmud Khan Mallezai.

6. Ghazni, Malezai of Sanzai in Chaman Sub-Division with four companions crossed the border into Afghanistan on the night of 26th/27th November 1936 and at 10 A.M. came into contact with the sepoy of the Afghan Post known as Ashraf Thana. A few shots were exchanged with the result that one Afghan sepoy was shot dead and Ghazni was wounded. The raiders fled back into British territory. Security has been taken from Ghazni and his companions and the case is now the subject of diplomatic representation between the Afghan and British Governments.

7. On 19th January 1937 Malik Shah Mohammad, Malezai of Sanzala was murdered by Asgharzai Kahol Mallezais. The culprits six in number were arrested. The usual small raids and counter raids took place in which camels and cattle were stolen and taken across the border.

8. *District Levies.*—The total strength of District Levies as it stood on the 31st December 1936 was 456 excluding Khana Nishins and the total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,94,237-1-11.

The working of the Levies throughout the year has been satisfactory.

Levies have been completely reorganised on a uniform scale of pay throughout the District. New posts have established on along the border, Ziarat, Injanai (Toba Kakari) Borchha (Toba Achakzai) and Gwazha.

Gulistan and Killa Abdullah posts have been taken over from the Police.

9. *Tribal Arms and Ammunition.*—Action is being taken to insure the licensing of arms in the hands of tribesmen and to control the number of arms carried by Powindahs.

10. *Civil Justice.*—(Under Frontier Crimes Regulation). 663 cases were dealt with including 243 pending from the previous year compared with 622 in the preceding year.

There were two applications for revision during the year as compared with 25 in the previous year. In both cases the order was confirmed.

Revisions now lie to the Court of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan and this accounts for the decrease in the number of such applications.

General.—The working of the Jirgas on the whole has been satisfactory.

11. *Criminal Justice.*—(Under Frontier Crimes Regulation). 1,318 cases were disposed of as compared with 1,392 in the previous year. The number of persons charged with offences was 2,650 against 2,972 in the previous year.

The chief reason for the large number of acquittals and discharges (1,552) was that in a large number of cases compromises were effected.

The total amount of the fines imposed was Rs. 33,046-14-0 of which Rs. 20,567-6-0 were recovered. Rs. 19,731-6-0 were paid by way of compensation and the balance credited to government.

Revisions now lie to the Court of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan and hence no revision applications were dealt with during the year.

APPENDIX II.

SIBI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. The general conduct and attitude of the tribes was satisfactory; with minor exceptions there were no inter-tribal clashes.

2. *Marri*.—Except for a few malcontents everyone in the Marri country expresses himself as satisfied with the Sarbarah Tumandar.

A tutor-guardian has now been engaged for the minor Nawab.

3. *Bugti*.—Conditions in the Bugti illaqa were peaceful but dissatisfaction with the despotic attitude of the Nawab makes itself felt from time to time. Efforts are being made to bring about a better feeling between the Nawab and the Shambani Khiazai Section, led by Mir Hamza.

4. In the second week of August an affray took place between the Hamedanis and Saranganis at Kahan in which one Sarangani was killed and another seriously injured. Timely steps were taken to prevent a further breach of the peace.

5. On the night of the 21st/22nd August 1936 a dacoity was committed at village Dandumall Taluka Kandkote at 2 A.M. and a shop looted. As the culprits were believed to have taken refuge in Malguzar Levy Thana, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jacobabad, requested the assistance of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad, which was granted. Six out of seven culprits were arrested and stolen property recovered. All the accused belonged to Sind.

6. On the night of the 18th/19th December 1936 some unknown persons murdered 2 Hindus in their shops in Khost Bazar. Four culprits have been arrested 2 of whom have confessed of having committed the murders.

7. A fight took place in the 2nd week of December 1936 between Datezai and Bazakzai Zarkuns of the Kohlu Tahsil in which one Datezai was murdered and another seriously injured. To avoid a further breach of the peace securities were obtained from the parties concerned.

Levies.—The number of Levies employed at the close of the year in the Sibi District was 512.

The expenditure on Levies for the year under report was Rs. 3,13,788-7-6 as against Rs. 3,12,799-12-9 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 988-10-9 is due to the increase in expenditure on repairs and works.

The conduct of the Levies throughout the year has been good and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

APPENDIX III.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—Except for a minor clash in August 1936 between the Hamzazais of Bori and the Kibzais of the Zhob District and another between Marris and Shinwars in the Barkhan Sub-Division in December 1936, which will be discussed further on, the attitude of tribes was satisfactory.

2. 42 murders were reported during the year. 9 women charged with adultery committed suicide as the recognized Baluch alternative to murder by their relatives.

3. Events of interest which occurred during the year are given below:—

- (i) On the 4th April 1936, one Fattah Khan Blacksmith shot dead in the Loralai Bazar, Mr. H. C. L. Lobar, the 17 year old step son of a European Sergeant by the name of Jacob. At the same time Haji Khan another blacksmith stabbed and wounded Chaudhri Devi Ditta, Ralla Ram and Mohan Lal shopkeepers of the Loralai Bazar. Chaudhri Devi Ditta died of injuries received three days later. Of the assailants Fattah Khan was shot dead by Levies while resisting arrest and Haji Khan was wounded and later succumbed to his injuries. Subsequent enquiries showed that this was a case of religious fanaticism possibly due to the advent of the Moharram.
- (ii) On the 13th August 1936, Hamzazais of the Bori Tehsil of the Loralai district and certain Kibzais of Zhob opened fire on one another in a dispute over grazing rights in the vicinity of Laki Road in the Mekhtar circle of the Bori Tehsil. The affray only resulted in slight injuries being inflicted on two shepherd boys on each side. The demarcation of the grazing rights of these two tribes is a long standing question and its settlement has been delayed owing to the un-compromising attitude of their headmen.
- (iii) On the 19th December 1936, one Ghulam Bakhsh Marri was mortally wounded by Shinwars who were encamping at Usha in the vicinity of Baladhaka in the Barkhan Tehsil. As usual two different versions of the offence were given; the Shinwars holding that the Marri was killed in the act of stealing while the Marris deposed that the Shinwars had robbed him and then killed him. This affair was rapidly followed by two Shinwars being murdered by Marris in retaliation. Further clashes were averted by expediting the settlement of these cases and taking securities to keep the peace from the two tribes.

4. *District Levies.*—The total number of permanent levies at the close of the year under report stood at 445. The expenditure on account of their pay including Khana Nashini allowances amounted to Rs. 1,82,172-11-0 against Rs. 1,81,959-10-0 in the preceding year. Out of the total amount the expenditure on Postal Levies amounted to Rs. 13,859-11-0 against Rs. 14,025 in the last year. The travelling allowance of Levy Moharrirs, etc., was Rs. 602-12-0 against Rs. 296-4-0 in the preceding year.

5. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—No new Post or Telegraph Office was opened in this District and their number remained unchanged during the year.

APPENDIX IV.**ZHOB DISTRICT.****II. Zhob Militia.**

1. *Personnel (Men).*—The Corps was kept 50 under strength throughout the year as a measure of retrenchment. In addition to this more than 100 vacancies were kept vacant in preparation for the re-organisation scheme.

An Indian Officer was sent to represent the Militia at the Coronation of His Majesty the King in London.

2. *Communication, Wireless and Signal.*—Wireless sets are now located in the following posts:—

Gul Kach.

Sambaza.

Sharan Jomezai.

Headquarters.

Shaighalu.

One spare at Headquarters.

One Indian Officer and 23 Indian Other Ranks were sent to Karachi on the Instructor's Class in Drill and Weapon Training with the 4/10th Baluch Regiment at Karachi.

Six Non-Commissioned Officers were sent to Wana on a similar course with the 3rd Royal Battalion, 12th Frontier Force Regiment, Wana.

Three Non-Commissioned Officers were sent to Rawalpindi on a Special Instructor's Course in signalling for Frontier Corps.

One Non-Commissioned Officer was sent to the Small Arms School Pachmarhi on a course.

3. *Posts.*—The following posts were held by the Zhob Militia during the year under review.

Lower Zhob—

Gul Kach.

Sambaza.

Siri Toi.

Shaighalu.

Sawara (Mjina Bazar) from 22-5-36 to 6-9-36.

Upper Zhob—

Sharan Jomezai.

Murgha Faqirzai from 1-4-1936 to 28-7-1936.

Gwal Haiderzai from 1-4-1936 to 21-5-1936 and from 23-12-1936 to 16-2-1937.

Surkai Karez from 4-5-1936 to 26-11-1936.

Ashewat from 4-5-1936 to 10-11-1936.

Sherani Sub-Division—

Manikhwa.

Shingarh from 25-5-1936 to 1-10-1936.

Ahmedi Darga from 26-11-1936 to 14-2-1937.

Moghalkot from 22-12-1936 to 14-1-1937.

4. *Training*.—Musketry training received greater attention than in former years.

Non-Commissioned Officers training cadre classes have been held and a large number have now been trained.

The efficiency of the Corps has thereby been increased.

5. *Discipline*.—The discipline of the Corps has been entirely satisfactory.

6. *Inspection*.—The Corps was inspected by Colonel C. E. T. Erskine, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C., Inspecting Officer and Secretary, Frontier Corps, North-West Frontier Province, in September 1936, with a view to re-organization.

7. *Buildings*.—The buildings at Headquarters are mostly in a bad state and the lines overcrowded. Many buildings require replacement. The Commandant, Zhob Militia and the Garrison Engineer, Zhob, M. E. S. carried out a survey of the Zhob Militia Lines and have submitted their proposals.

8. *Raids*.—During the year several minor incidents occurred and Militia parties have been successful in apprehending offenders. The Sulemankhels have given little trouble during the winter.

Though Pale and Gul Jan Kharot have threatened to attack at various times and places, nothing eventuated.

On the 13th February 1937 a Militia party from Sambaza post under Subedar Dilbaz carried out a smart and enterprising bit of work resulting in the capture of 3 Sulemankhel thieves with three .303 rifles in their possession.

9. *Cost of maintenance*.—The Corps was maintained at a cost of Rs. 8,15,396-6-8 against Rs. 8,38,981-10-3 in the year 1935-36 and Rs. 8,26,863-7-5 in 1934-35.

10. *Posts and Telegraphs*.—Post Offices were opened at:—

1. Kanmehtarzai.

2. Zarghun.

11. *Levies*.—The total number of permanent Levies and scouts at the close of the year was 729. They cost Rs. 2,57,161-1-0 against Rs. 2,59,547 during the previous financial year. The decrease is due to the abolition of fixed contingencies, etc., and suspension of the Ahmadi Darga Post for about a month.

12. *General attitude and conduct of the Tribes*.—The attitude of the tribes was normal.

APPENDIX V.**BOLAN SUB-DIVISION INCLUDING THE PORTION OF THE QUETTA-NUSHKI RAILWAY WHICH LIES IN THE KALAT STATE.**

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—The attitude of the tribes continued to be generally satisfactory.

District Levies.—The number and distribution of levies was the same as last year, *i.e.* :—

1. Bolan Posts and Railway Levies	.	.	.	.	110
2. Quetta-Nushki Railway Levies	.	.	.	.	15
3. Kachhi Railway Levies	.	.	.	.	19
					<hr/>
					144
					<hr/>

The total expenditure on their maintenance was Rs. 56,108.

They performed their duties satisfactorily.

APPENDIX VI.**CHAGAI DISTRICT.**

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—There were no frontier incidents worth recording on either the Iranian or Afghan borders, and the relations between tribes on both sides of the border have been friendly.

Levies.—A redistribution of Tribal levies within existing Tribal agreements is under consideration in order that they shall play their fair part in the general scheme of tribal responsibility, border defence and internal security of the district, and all Sardars have shown readiness to co-operate in this matter.

Chagai Levy Corps.—Proposals have been made to reorganise the Corps into platoons and Camel Troops on a Tribal basis. The Corps which at present is in a somewhat fluid condition will it is hoped show renewed vigour and efficiency when this is sanctioned.

General Remarks.—There has been exceptionally good rain and the area under crop is over double the normal. This is reflecting itself in the tribes throughout the district who are too busy farming to have time for quarrels or litigation.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the results of the operations of Frontier Crimes Regulation in Baluchistan, during the year 1936.

District.	Jirga Cases.						Fines in Jirga Cases.					
	Pending at the end of 1935.		Instituted during 1936.		Disposed of during 1936.		Pending at the end of 1936.		Outstanding at the end of 1935.	Imposed during 1936.	Collected during 1936.	Outstanding at the end of 1936.
	Civil.	Crimi-nal.	Civil.	Crimi-nal.	Civil.	Crimi-nal.	Civil.	Crimi-nal.				
Quetta-Pishin	243	198	420	1,415	486	1,318	177	295	Rs. a. p. 10,140 0 0	Rs. a. p. 22,906 14 0	Rs. a. p. 20,567 6 0	Rs. a. p. 12,479 8 0
Bolan .	3	14	20	16	13	19	10	11	313 7 0	1,546 12 6	77 15 0	1,782 4 6
Loralai .	607	831	914	1,229	1,151	1,591	370	469	51,528 15 0	1,47,750 15 0	66,122 3 8	1,33,157 10 4
Sibi .	774	1,557	1,014	2,350	1,090	2,022	698	1,885	42,423 5 8	53,886 11 0	13,103 10 6	83,206 6 2
Zhob .	80	545	359	1,066	318	1,281	121	330	17,660 2 2	44,223 4 0	37,964 2 2	23,919 4 0
Chagai .	165	83	300	177	391	211	74	49	2,995 0 0	4,977 8 0	1,534 4 0	6,438 4 0
Total .	1,872	3,228	3,027	6,253	3,449	6,442	1,450	3,039	1,25,060 13 10	2,75,292 0 6	1,39,369 9 4	2,60,983 5 0

APPENDIX VIII.

EDUCATION.

During the year Sh. Abdus Samad, B.A., B.T., continued to be the Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan until 2nd March 1937 when he died suddenly. His loss will be severely felt throughout the Province in which he had spent about 26 years of his service.

Quetta and its neighbourhood continued to suffer from the after-effects of the earthquake. In Quetta itself some of the private schools reopened their Primary and Middle classes in temporary buildings, but it will be some time before any efficient work can be done.

The main event during the year was the appointment by the Government of India of a special officer from the Punjab to investigate and report on the education of the province. That report has been received and is now under consideration.

2. *Private schools*.—The number of these schools went down from 289 to 265 and that of scholars in these institutions from 4,334 to 3,923.

3. *Primary Education*.—Total number of Primary Schools was 94 against 92 with 2,765 scholars against 2,247.

4. *Secondary Education*.—During the year under review the number of Secondary Schools remained unaltered, *viz.*, 6 but the number of the scholars rose from 1,544 to 1,665.

The number of Local Muhammadans was 507 against 645 in the preceding year.

The Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate results were as under:—

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
(a) Government High School, Pishin .	13 + 9 S.L.C.	9 + 6 S.L.C.
(b) Barnes High School, Sibi . .	13	9
(c) Government High School, Loralai .	10	9

No Departmental Middle School Examination was held during the year.

5. *Female Education*.—The number of Primary Girls Schools however rose from 3 to 5. The number of scholars in the Primary Schools was 480 against 330 in the preceding year.

6. *European Education*.—St. Francis School was reopened during the year and now has 101 pupils.

It is unlikely that the Grammar School or Convent will be revived for some time to come.

7. *Special Education*.—The normal school, the only institution of this kind in the Province, remained closed.

8. *Scouting*.—A party of scouts representing Baluchistan attended the ALL-INDIA Jamboree in February 1937 and did good work.

Comparative statement showing the number of Schools and Scholars as stood on March 1937.

Designation.	1935-36.		1936-37.		Remarks.
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	
<i>For boys.</i>					
Secondary Schools . .	6	1,544	6	1,665	
Primary Schools . .	92	2,247	94	2,765	
Total . .	98	3,791	100	4,430	
<i>Private Schools.</i>					
Mosque Schools . .	287	4,138	261	3,178	
Others	2	96	4	745	
Total . .	289	4,234	265	3,923	
<i>For girls.</i>					
Secondary Schools . .	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools . .	3	330	5	480	
Total . .	3	330	5	480	
<i>European Schools. Common to boys and girls.</i>					
Secondary private Schools .	..	..	1	133	
Grand Total . .	390	8,355	371	8,966	

A. Secondary Schools (boys)	1,665
Primary Schools (boys)	2,765
Secondary Schools (girls) . . . .	..
Primary Schools (girls)	480
European Schools (boys and girls)	133
Total . .	5,043

All Secondary Schools have Primary Departments attached to them.

B. According to caste and creed the number is distributed as follows :—

(i) Europeans and Anglo-Indians	55
(ii) Indian Christians	37
(iii) Muslims	3,843
(iv) Hindus and Sikhs	991 & 88
(v) Parsis	4
(vi) Others	25
Total . .	5,043

The income and expenditure for the years 1935-36 and 1936-37 are shown below :—

<i>Income.</i>	1935-36.	1936-37.	
	Rs.	Rs.	a. p.
1. Contribution from Municipality	1,779	..	
2. Contribution from Cantonment . . . . .	..	..
3. Contribution from Local Fund	16,002	16,243	5 0
4. Fees	12,397	16,022	12 0
Total	30,178	32,269	1 0

<i>Expenditure.</i>			
1. Provincial Revenues	2,89,111	2,95,587	2 6
2. Municipal Fund	7,796	..	
3. Local Fund	35,034	39,925	11 11
4. Fees	14,933	16,472	15 0
5. Subscription and others	10,954	10,339	12 0
6. Building grants to non-Government Secondary Schools	10,000	10,000	0 0
7. Public Works Department Expendi- ture on Educational Buildings	2,687	5,901	0 0
8. Expenditure on buildings from Public bodies	17,420	34,334	2 3
Total	3,87,935	4,12,560	11 8

APPENDIX IX.

FINANCE.

Receipts.

The receipts for the year 1936-37 excluding receipts under "XL.—Extraordinary Receipts—Due to Quetta Earthquake" amounted to Rs. 18,09,402 (*vide* details attached) against Rs. 17,79,026 for the preceding year thus showing a net increase of Rs. 30,376. Increases appear chiefly under the following heads of Accounts:—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	58,502
Excise	28,174
Stamps	50,820
Forest	8,182
Administration of Justice	20,434
Agriculture	5,364

On the decrease side, the noticeable items are—

Taxes on Income	71,659
Interest	26,161
Police	16,460
Civil Works	18,608
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	5,488
Miscellaneous	8,609

The increase under Land Revenue is mainly due to better Khirtar Canal results during the year, while in certain other cases the increases are mainly due to the fact that most of the sources of income which were very seriously affected in 1935-36 by the Quetta earthquake have revived to a great extent. The heavy decrease under Taxes on Income is due to the abolition of the income-tax on lower incomes and reduction in the rates of surcharge, and fall in the income of the Quetta Electric Supply Company and other private persons due to the earthquake.

The main sources of income were "Taxes on Income", "Land Revenue", "Excise" and "Stamps" which contributed 7·6, 47·7, 19·7 and 8·4 per cent. respectively of the total revenue excluding Extraordinary receipts.

XVI.—Interest	.	.	.	.	.	28,000	16,466	42,627	..	26,161
XVII.—Administration of Justice	.	.	.	.	.	22,000	41,914	21,480	20,434	..
XVIII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	.	.	.	.	.	16,000	16,327	15,743	584	..
XIX.—Police	.	.	.	.	.	7,000	1,458	17,918	..	16,460
XXI.—Education	.	.	.	.	.	28,000	29,313	28,948	365	..
XXII.—Medical	.	.	.	.	.	3,000	4,719	3,221	1,498	..
XXIV.—Agriculture	.	.	.	.	.	6,000	9,400	4,036	5,364	..
XXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	.	.	.	.	.	2,000	3,933	2,405	1,578	..
XXVII.—Currency	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	62	..	62
XXX.—Civil Works	.	.	.	.	.	26,000	34,400	53,008	..	18,608
XXXIII.—Receipts-in-aid of Superannuation	.	.	.	.	.	15,000	11,997	17,485	..	5,488
XXXIV.—Stationery and Printing	.	.	.	.	.	3,000	4,889	3,725	1,164	..
XXXV.—Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	42,000	31,336	39,945	..	8,609
XL.—Extraordinary Receipts	.	.	.	.	.	..	17,490	..	17,490	..
Total						17,46,000	18,26,892	17,79,026	1,99,673	1,61,807

Expenditure.

The Expenditure for the year 1936-37 excluding the expenditure under the head "Account XIV-Extraordinary Charges—Expenditure due to Quetta Earthquake" amounted to Rs. 93,53,960 (*vide* details attached) against Rs. 92,71,224 for the preceding year thus showing a net increase of Rs. 82,736. Increases appear chiefly under the following heads of account:—

Administration of Justice	8,556
Interest of ordinary debt and other obligations	98,853
Frontier Watch and Ward (Works)	2,88,061
Territorial and Political Pensions, Superannuation Allowances and Pension	27,663
On the decrease side the noticeable items are:—	
Land Revenue	9,085
Jails and Convict Settlements	23,358
Police	42,551
Political	90,293
Frontier Watch and Ward	43,019
Medical and Public Health	54,065
Miscellaneous	30,936
Irrigation	12,878
Civil Works	14,015

These figures are not final and certain heads, especially, Jails, Police, Political, Frontier Watch and Ward, Medical, Irrigation and Civil Works will be materially affected by adjustments in the Accounts for March (Final) that will be carried out direct on his books by the Accountant General, Central Revenues.

The following table shows the principal heads of expenditure together with the percentage of the total represented by each:—

1. Land Revenue	4.0
2. General Administration	1.1
3. Jails and Convict Settlements	1.7
4. Police	11.9
5. Political	14.5
6. Frontier Watch and Ward	26.6
7. Education	3.2
8. Medical and Public Health	2.7
9. Miscellaneous	2.5
10. Irrigation	4.3
11. Interest	3.8
12. Frontier Watch and Ward (Works)	12.4
13. Civil Works	5.9
14. Superannuation Allowances and Other Pensions	

The figures of expenditure under "Account XIV-Extraordinary Charges—Expenditure due to Quetta Earthquake" and on "Reconstruction of Quetta" so far intimated by the Accountant General, Central Revenues amount to Rs. 27,06,581 against Rs. 42,89,656 for the preceding year but large adjustments are expected under this head in March 1937, Final Accounts. The expenditure on the Reconstruction of Quetta will continue to be incurred for some years to come.

Expenditure.

Account Heads.	1	Sanctioned Estimates for 1936-37.	Actual Provisional for 1936-37.	Actuals for 1935-36.	Difference in columns 3 and 4.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Direct Demands on the Revenue—Land Revenue.		17,000	15,818	3,37,798	..	9,085
II.—Other Direct Demands on the Revenue—		3,77,000	3,62,895		..	..
A.—Excise		37,000	32,514	37,663	..	5,119
B.—Stamps		3,000	2,645	1,592	..	1,257
C.—Forests		38,000	36,069	37,326	..	916
D.—Registration		1,000	2,478	1,562	..	3,334
III.—General Administration		1,11,000	1,01,181	1,04,515	..	..
IV.—Administration of Justice		70,000	76,749	68,193	..	..
V.—Jails and Convict Settlements		600	753	1,83,114	..	23,358
VI.—Police		1,82,400	1,59,003		..	42,551
VII.—Ecclesiastical Non-voted		31,000	28,597	11,58,283	..	1,128
VIII.—Political Non-voted		11,45,000	10,87,135	34,265	..	90,293
IX.—Frontier Watch and Ward Non-voted		32,000	33,137	14,44,028	..	43,019
X.—Education		14,36,000	13,53,735	25,28,280	..	..
XI.—Medical and Public Health		26,04,000	24,85,261	2,98,121	..	..
		2,83,000	3,01,190		..	..
		40,500	24,618		..	54,065
		2,82,500	2,26,175	3,04,858	..	..
XII.—Agriculture, Scientific Departments and Miscellaneous Dep'ts., etc.—						
A.—Agriculture—Experimental Farms		14,300	15,540	14,143	1,397	..
B.—Agriculture—Agricultural Experiments		18,800	18,149	17,337	312	..
C.—Agriculture—Entomological Research		6,700	7,903	2,310	2,310	..
D.—Agriculture—Seed Farm Establishment		12,000	8,972	5,969	3,003	..

E.—Agriculture—Public Exhibition and Fairs.		3,400	3,400	3,700	..	943	300
F.—Veterinary Charges	.	80,800	64,995	64,047	..	110	..
FF.—Co-operative Credit	.	..	110	..	..	..	..
H.—Museum	.	2,400	86	2,291	..	..	2,205
I.—Exploration of Coal, Petroleum, and Minerals.	.	3,600	3,291	4,444	..	..	1,150
J.—Miscellaneous Departments. { Non-voted. Voted	.	4,100	4,321	6,428	..	1,785	..
K.—Famine Relief	.	3,900	3,892	8,711	..	..	..
XIII.—Miscellaneous	.	2,32,500	..	..	..	..	8,711
	.	25,500	2,36,752	2,67,688	..	..	30,936
XIV.—Extraordinary Charges	.	75,300	..	..	..	..	15,83,075
Charges in England	.	39,29,700	27,06,581	42,89,656	..	..	6,631
	.	5,000	..	6,631	..	..	..
Expenditure included in other Demands—							
Customs	.	8,000	8,268	7,356	..	912	..
Taxes on Income	.	19,000	15,518	21,497	..	..	5,979
Irrigation	.	1,68,000	1,65,311	4,15,968	..	..	..
	.	3,02,000	2,37,779	..	..	..	12,878
Interest on Ordinary Debt	Non-voted	2,73,000	3,54,627	55,774	..	98,853	..
Interest on Other Obligations	Non-voted	48,000	..	..	..	..	..
Frontier Watch and Ward	Non-voted	9,24,000	11,63,498	8,75,437	..	2,88,061	..
Miscellaneous Departments	.	1,000	80	50	..	30	..
Civil Works	.	2,000	968	..	..	..	14,015
	.	4,67,000	5,49,671	5,64,654	..	..	..
Territorial and Political Pensions	Non-voted	34,000	34,689	1,32,029	..	27,663	..
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	Non-voted	1,15,000	1,25,003	..	..	..	228
Stationery and Printing	.	1,000	1,151	1,379	..	..	..
Total	.	1,34,69,000	1,20,60,541	1,35,60,880	..	4,38,978	19,39,317

APPENDIX X.

MEDICAL.

In the beginning of the year the total number of Hospitals and Dispensaries was 47, as shown below:—

	Urban.	Rural.
1. State Public	8	23
2. State Special	2	..
3. Private Aided	2	..
4. Private Non-aided	2	2
5. Railway	3	5
	17	30
Total	47	

Out of these the Civil Hospital at Kalat being no longer required there was abolished from 31st October 1936.

The Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital, Quetta which ceased to function in June 1935, owing to the earthquake, restarted work from 1st February 1936, in the compound of the Civil Hospital, Quetta. Besides a new Dispensary at Nok Kundi the rail head was opened from 1st September 1936. The Civil Hospital at Quetta continued to function in the temporary huts constructed last year on the old site of the Civil Hospital, Quetta.

The Church of England, Zenana Mission Hospital, and the Mission Hospital belonging to the C. M. S., Society began to function again from 29th April 1936 and 1st May 1936, respectively.

The Quetta Municipal Dispensary which ceased to function after the earthquake was not revived.

672,880 patients were treated in all during the year against 726,978 last year and the total number of operations performed was 15,570 against 12,900 during the last year.

No epidemic occurred in Baluchistan during the year under report. There was however an unusually high incidence of Oriental Sore in Quetta during the year. Oriental Sore locally known as Sindh Sore has been known in Baluchistan for a very long time; but during the year under report it appeared in an epidemic form. The cause of it was presumably due to the large increase of sandfly breeding in the debris of broken mud houses and neglected conditions of gardens of both Cantonment and Civil areas after the earthquake, which furnished favourable breeding places for sandflies.

A party under Doctor Smith of the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, was deputed to investigate the epidemic of this disease. Dr. Smith returned after a month but the investigation was continued for about another three months by his subordinates—one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and one Laboratory attendant upto the end of August 1936.

The remedy suggested was to control the breeding sites of sandflies by improving the sanitary condition of houses, destruction of sandflies in inhabited rooms by insecticidal sprays and conversion of Habib Nullah into a definite channel lined with well laid bricks set in mortar.

Efforts are however being made to give effect to these measures.

As a preventive measure the whole population of Quetta was inoculated against Cholera and vaccinated against Small-pox as was done last year. An inspection post like the last year was established at Much in June 1936 till the danger of imported cases of infectious diseases from down countries was over. Thorough vaccination work was also carried out in all the Districts in Baluchistan.

Anti-fly and anti-malaria work was continued to be adopted in the Urban Areas—Apart from this a special supply of Quinine Sulphate was made to all the Hospitals and Dispensaries in Baluchistan, intended to supplement the ordinary supply of Quinine, in order to treat more efficiently the relapse cases of Malaria and to enable a real effort to be made to stamp out Malaria.

At Quetta high standard of sanitation was maintained under most difficult conditions under an efficient staff of Public Health, with the result that the state of Public Health at Quetta during the year under report was very satisfactory. There were no indigineous cases of epidemic diseases in the town throughout the year.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The year under report opened with 47 Hospitals and Dispensaries as detailed in the attached Statement A.

Out of these the Civil Hospital at Kalat being no longer required there was abolished with effect from 31st October 1936, and its staff was called back to the Civil Medical Department, it being replaced by a Hospital maintained by the Kalat State.

The Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital, Quetta which ceased to function in June 1935, owing to the earthquake, restarted work from 1st February 1936, in the compound of the Civil Hospital, Quetta. Besides a new Dispensary at Nok-Kundi, the rail head was opened and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, from the Dalbandin Dispensary was sent to Nok-Kundi the Dispensary at Dalbandin being put under the charge of a selection grade compounder. The Civil Hospital at Quetta continued to function in the temporary huts constructed last year on the old site of the Civil Hospital, Quetta.

The Church of England Zenana Mission Hospital and the Mission Hospital belonging to the C. M. S., Society at Quetta began to function again from 29th April and 1st May 1936, respectively, and in all treated 192,101 patients. Out of these the number of in-patients was 993 and the rest 191,108 being the out-patients. The total number of Minor as well as Major operations performed was 820.

The C. M. S., Dispensary which has been doing so excellent work in the past continued to function at Mastung during the summer season and at Dhadhar during the winter. Treatment to 16 in-patients and 181,094 out-patients respectively was given during the year. The total number of Minor operations performed was 510.

The Municipal Dispensary which ceased to function on account of the earthquake was not revived.

Works.—The minor works of ordinary nature costing about Rs. 2,000. were carried out to Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year. The construction of a new dispensary with residential quarters for the staff at Killa-saifulla, at a cost of Rs. 23,700 was sanctioned during the year. The construction of quarters for Sub-Assistant Surgeon, at Kach was dropped as the Political Agent, Sibi had with the approval of the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, P. W. D., in Baluchistan transferred the quarter occupied by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon from 1926, borne on the books of the Political Agent, Sibi, to

the Medical Department to be used as Residential quarter of Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Kach. The works which could not be sanctioned during the year on account of the lack of funds are given below:—

	Rs.
1. Construction of a new Dispensary with residential quarters for the staff at Smallen	18,000
2. Quarters for Compounder at Harnai	1,970
3. Construction of 2 quarters at Ziarat for the clerical establishment of the Residency Surgeon and C. M. O. in Balh.	3,700
TOTAL	23,670

Attendance in Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The total number of cases treated in all classes of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Province excluding Mission Hospital was 672,880 against 714,978 during the last year. Number of in-door patients treated in all classes of Hospitals and Dispensaries was 11,263 against 9,300 during the last year.

Number of beds available.—There were 677 beds available, viz., 531 for males and 146 for females, in all classes of Hospitals and Dispensaries in Baluchistan. Out of which 312.69 were occupied daily on the average throughout the year against 260.26, during the last year.

Diseases.—The principal diseases for which treatment was sought during the year and their geographical distribution is shown below:—

Name of diseases.	Quetta Pishin. District.	Sibi District.	Loralai District.	Zhob District.	Kalat and Chagai Districts.	Total.
Malaria—						
Treated	23,545	25,338	15,268	16,124	20,374	
Deaths	9	3	..	..	..
Dysentery—						
Treated	919	341	198	73	764	
Deaths	8	1	1	..	..
Diarrhoea—						
Treated	2,635	1,973	1,527	985	1,886	
Deaths	2	4	..	..	1	
Ulcerative Inflammation—						
Treated	15,719	17,493	14,670	10,992	17,053	
Deaths	2	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic fever—						
Treated	239	208	183	124	214	
Diseases of the Respiratory system other than Pneumonia and Tuberculosis—						
Treated	13,629	10,537	5,795	6,494	18,216	
Other diseases of the Digestive system excluding Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Tumours						
Treated	25,331	10,380	16,355	14,766	22,884	

There were 110,649 cases of Malaria with 11 deaths against 1,30,490 with 7 deaths in 1935. Anti-Malaria measures continued to be adopted in the Urban areas which resulted in the improvement of the Sanitary conditions and general health of the people.

A special supply of Quinine in addition to the ordinary supply, intended to supplement the ordinary supply was made to all the Hospitals and Dispensaries in Baluchistan, so that cases of Malaria could be more efficiently treated by proper and sufficient dosage of Quinine which was made by the Government of India during the last year or so and all Hospitals and Dispensaries will only receive their annual ordinary supply. Instructions were issued to all the Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Compounders in charge of the Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Province to make every effort to treat all cases of Malaria as thoroughly as possible so that the large number of relapse cases of Malaria which at present require treatment every year may be reduced.

In short this special supply of Quinine had been given to enable a real effort to be made to stamp out Malaria, and by doing so for a year or two more, it is hoped that very few relapse cases will occur in future and the ordinary supply would be sufficient to deal with fresh cases.

There were 393 cases of poisoning against 404 during the last year and out of these 39 cases were by opium with 1 death and 354 by other means.

The Province remained immune from infectious diseases. The Sub-joined table shows cases of Small-pox, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis of lungs, Influenza and Relapsing fever registered in various Hospitals.

Name of Diseases.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
Small-pox	6	15	..	2
Pneumonia	1,460	1,800	95	129
Tuberculosis of lungs	227	228	15	13
Influenza	242	1,724	..	..
Relapsing Fever	8	4	..	..

Surgical Operations.—During the year under report 15,570 operations with 33 deaths were performed in all kinds of Hospitals and Dispensaries excluding Mission Hospitals and their Geographical distribution will be found at the end of Statement D. During the year 1935 the surgical operations in Government, Local Fund and Private aided Dispensaries was equal to 12,900 with 22 deaths.

Expenditure.—The total income of Hospitals and Dispensaries including expenditure incurred from Provincial Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,01,495 against Rs. 2,69,553 in 1935, and the total expenditure was Rs. 2,34,409 against Rs. 2,49,494, in 1935 and Rs. 3,10,966 in 1933. The decrease in expenditure is due to the Quetta Municipal Dispensaries and Kalat Hospital having ceased to function and also to certain appointments having remained vacant in the Civil Hospital at Quetta, throughout the year.

7. During the same month severe fighting took place between Raisani and Lehri tribesmen near Mithri over damage alleged to have been done by the latter to the crops of the former. One of the Raisanis succumbed to his injuries. Peace securities were promptly taken.

8. On the 30th May seven unknown dacoits waylaid, in the outskirts of Nuttal, two bullock carts carrying among others a few traders from Chhattar to Nuttal and made good their escape with property valued approximately at Rs. 1,200. The dacoits were pursued and two of them were arrested and confessed their guilt.

9. A local Mulla named Arz Mohd., a Fazil of Deoband, provoked the Sardars through his utterings at a Juma prayer at Kalat on the 7th August and was put under arrest. Subsequently he apologised and was released on condition of future good behaviour.

10. Fighting occurred on 8th September 1936 at Pringabad in the Mastung Niabat between parties of Lehri and Shahwani tribesmen resulting in the death of one of the Lehrs and serious injuries to 5 persons from both sides, the cause being a dispute over a debt of Rs. 8. The Mastaufi Mastung reached the spot immediately and succeeded in stopping further bloodshed and controlling the situation.

11. Severe fighting took place on the 31st October 1936 between two parties of Kurd tribesmen residing in Mauza Takri in the Bhag Niabat. Eight men were seriously injured on both sides before the Niabat officials reached the spot and controlled the situation.

12. In the middle of December 1936, 150 persons and 1,000 animals were lost in the heavy rains which fell in the Khozdar *ilaga* during that month.

13. Sardar Bakhtiar Khan Rustomzai was restored to his Sardari and released from surveillance in the course of the year. This decision led to an expression of resentment on the part of two of the Sarawan chiefs, *viz.*, the Raisani and the Bangulzai, who announced their inability to sit in Jirgas which included the Rustomzai Sardar.

14. The area in dispute between the Kalat State and the Bugti Tumandar on the Bugti Lehri border was again visited jointly by the Political Agent, Kalat, the Political Agent, Sibi, and a representative of the Kalat State. The Mari Tumandar also attended in person as the result of long correspondence and pressure. A joint report embodying the considered views of both the Political Agents has been submitted to the Local Government.

15. The peace in Mekran was slightly disturbed by a few Zikri Mullahs taking offence as the result of the preachings of certain Suni Mullahs. Efforts were made to bring about a compromise between the two sects. The head of the Zikris was also allowed to represent his case to His Highness in person but had not done so when the year closed.

16. Dissatisfied with the Iran Government's latest reforms some 1,658 Baluchis sought refuge from Iran into Mekran during the period under report.

17. The fishermen in Pasni suffered economically for want of suitable markets.

18. *Financial Review.*—The income of the State during the year from all sources including the subsidies and quit rents and the revenue of Mekran amounted to Rs. 15,16,199 against Rs. 14,45,264 and the total expenditure to Rs. 12,25,851 against Rs. 12,50,634 for the preceding year respectively. There was thus a surplus balance of Rs. 2,90,348 at the end of the year which was due to unexpected increase in income under customs and other heads and in part to economy in expenditure.

REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

APPENDIX XIII.

KALAT STATE.

General and Political.—(1) His Highness the Khan and party left on the 17th January 1937 for Mecca on pilgrimage, His Highness himself travelling from Karachi by air and visiting Damascus, Jerusalem, and Egypt *en route*. The object of visiting these countries, besides the Haj, was to gain knowledge of the economic and industrial conditions prevailing there. The party returned by sea and arrived at Dhadar on the 22nd March 1937.

2. Haji Mir Mohd. Khan an uncle of His Highness the Khan died at Quetta on the 1st October 1936 after a short illness.

3. The help which Government rendered to the State during the last year as the result of the earthquake was continued during the year under report. The work of clearance of Karezes, distribution of plough cattle and flocks having been completed attention was directed towards the important task of housing the population in some sort of earthquake proof hut. On a representation being made the Government augmented the grant originally made for reconstruction purposes to 3,50,000 of which sum 3,13,768 had been spent and 4,722 hut frames provided before the year closed. The work was carried out by a reliable firm from Quetta and in close consultation with the Superintending Engineer. The balance is being utilised to provide a further 560 huts for poor villagers. In this connection the State also spent Rs. 7,000 on the transport of hutting material from the Railway terminus to the various dumps.

4. Over and above this assistance sewing machines (at a cost of Rs. 4,400) were supplied from the Indian People's Famine Trust Fund to widows and other State subjects, whose machines had been destroyed in the earthquake.

5. The reconstruction work of the administrative buildings at Mastung was taken up during the month of June. The services of a qualified Engineer were obtained through the Superintending Engineer in Baluchistan. The work was given on contract to various contractors who constructed the following buildings at Mastung and Quetta which cost or will cost the State 3 lakhs:—

(1) Wazir-i-Azam's cottage in Shahi Bagh.

(2) Juma Mosque.

(3) Wazir-i-Azam's office.

(4) Niabat office.

(5) Menials Quarters and

(6) Aivan-i-Kalat (His Highness's residence) at Quetta.

Except for (3) the Wazir-i-Azam's Cottage and (6) the Aivan-i-Kalat, all other buildings were incomplete when the year closed, due no doubt to the resignation of the Engineer and the cancellation of the contract.

6. In May Mir Faiz Mohd. a State Mastaufi was shot dead while trying to arrest an offender in Zidi in Jhalawan. The murderer was in turn shot dead by the State Levies who had accompanied the Mastaufi. The State have rendered suitable help to the family of the late Mir Faiz Mohd.

Vaccination.—9 Vaccinators were employed in the Province and the total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 53,371, excluding compulsory vaccination in Quetta during May-July 1936 amounting to 16,000 against 7,000 last year.

	1935.	1936.
1. Quetta Pishin	1,136	5,933
2. Sibi	3,610	6,373
3. Loralai District	5,246	926
4. Zhob District	3,232	8,673
5. Lasbela State	1,939	1,133
6. Quetta City	895	18,795
7. Quetta Cantonment	3,610	6,384
8. Kalat State	834	5,154

Vaccination being non-compulsory in Baluchistan, the people in rural areas only get their children vaccinated when threatened by an epidemic.

The appointment of the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer was held by Lieut.-Colonel John Rodger, O.B.E., M.C., I.M.S., throughout the year. He also held the collateral charge of the Civil Surgeon, Quetta.

The appointments of the Civil Surgeon, Loralai and Sibi, Chaman and Fort Sandeman were held by:—

Loralai and Sibi—

1. Major H. Williamson, O.B.E., I.M.S., from 1st January 1936 upto 7th October 1936.
2. Lieut.-Colonel J. Rodger, M.C., I.M.S., from 8th October 1936 to 18th October 1936.
3. Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Aspinall, I.M.S., from 19th October 1936 to 31st December 1936.

Chaman—

1. Captain J. Brebner, I.M.S., from 1st January 1936 to 4th June 1936.
2. Captain J. C. Leach, I.M.S., from 5th June 1936 to 15th December 1936.
3. Captain G. P. Charlewood, I.M.S., from 16th December to 31st December 1936.

Fort Sandeman—

1. Captain G. P. Charlewood, I.M.S., from 1st January 1936 to 7th February 1936.
2. Captain T. R. Cawthorn, I.M.S., from 8th February 1936 to 15th December 1936.
3. Lieut. M. S. Chanda, I.M.S., from 6th December 1936 to 14th December 1936.
4. Captain S. G. O'Neill, I.M.S., from 15th December 1936 to 31st December 1936.

General.

Opening of wards in the Quetta City.—During the winter of 1935-36, it was obvious that the neighbourhood of the Race Course chiefly a garden area was becoming increasingly congested and its sanitary control became one of increasing difficulty. It was therefore decided

to open some of the outer wards of the city for the accommodation of the population and to allow them to construct temporary buildings to live in and for business purposes. It was also decided to close the Brewery Camp at the same time, the move of the population from the Race Course area took place. The move was done about the beginning of June 1936. Before any of the population was allowed to move into the city, new latrine groups and incinerators had been erected as most of the old latrine groups had been destroyed. Water supply had also been over-hauled and it was made a point that as much water supply as possible was got from the Cantonment water supply. Drains as far as possible were opened up.

As clearance advanced and more wards were opened up for the erection of temporary buildings; this work of erecting necessary latrine groups, opening of drains, etc., was continued in advance of actual occupation and sanitary staff moved from Camp sites to the city as required. The city was kept under close sanitary control as the temporary conditions under which the population of Quetta was living were such as to make it necessary for the most strict form of sanitary control to be maintained.

The Hazara population who were settled in three camps in Nichari area began during the winter of 1935-36, to construct underground dwellings with usually a small temporary erection above ground. This system of underground dwellings had been very greatly extended during the winter of 1935-36, with the result that these camps were highly congested and completely insanitary and it was proposed to deal with these camps in March 1937.

Housing of Labourers.—Another important feature of the year was the question of the housing of Labour. Labour in considerable number was required for Reconstruction in Quetta Cantonment, Railway Reconstruction and private enterprise and Quetta City for the erection of temporary buildings.

The Military authorities laid out a cooly camp complete with Hospital and water borne sanitary arrangements and huts were constructed by the Contractors to house their own Labour. This camp was not popular and the same applied in a lesser degree to the Railway Labour camp.

A similar camp called the Tin Town quite near the city was erected by the Civil Authorities but even it was very difficult to persuade the coolies to live, with the result that a large number of coolies employed on Reconstruction work in the Cantonment and on Railway Reconstruction housed themselves in the City wherever they could find accommodation, as did also those employed on private works in the city.

Temporary buildings under private enterprise began to spring up very quickly to house these coolies, as coolies were willing to pay for accommodation rather than live rent free in the Military Labour Camp. A large number of the buildings erected for this purpose were unsatisfactory and in many cases coolies were found to be living in conditions of extreme over-crowding and with no sanitary arrangements such as latrines, bath rooms, Kitchens and drainage. It therefore, became necessary for the safety of the Cantonments and the City to condemn on sanitary grounds buildings where such conditions prevailed.

The Military Labour Camp was improved by providing it with better shops, and eating houses, better accommodation, cooking places and better lighting of the Camp and it was hoped that this Camp would become much more attractive and the same recommendations were suggested, should apply to the Railway Camp. As regards the Tin Town, the huts were plastered and lined inside and it actually resulted in such huts being occupied very soon.

Epidemic Diseases and their prevention.—There were no epidemic diseases in the Province, as well as in the Quetta City. As a preventive measure anti-cholera inoculations and vaccinations were again carried out during the year and about twenty-seven thousand anti-cholera inoculations and over sixteen thousand Vaccinations against Small-pox were done.

An Inspection post was established at Quetta Railway station under a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a Nurse and a vaccinator for inspection of all persons arriving in Quetta and to carry out these inoculations and vaccinations. Inspection and Anti-cholera Inoculation and Vaccination work was also carried out in the city and its environs so that all persons who had arrived before the establishment of the inspection post at Quetta Railway station on 15th May 1936, could be dealt with. It was found necessary to do this in the evenings—usually when it was dark as it was only at this time after their return from work, that all coolies could be found for Inspection. In addition to this free Quinine was also distributed.

An Inspection post was also established at Mach Railway Station and the Railway Sub-Assistant Surgeon, stationed there, inspected all passengers for the presence of infectious diseases. One case of Small-pox was detected at Mach and isolated there. A few cases of Small-pox, however, managed to get into Quetta, but these were quickly recognised and isolated. Only one case of Cholera was reported. The case died the day after his arrival in Quetta.

Oriental Sore.—An interesting feature was the severe Epidemic of Oriental Sore which manifested itself during the winter of 1935-36. Infections were contracted presumably three months previously and were due to the bites of sandflies. An Oriental Sore Investigation party was sent by the Government of India, under Doctor Smith of the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli.

Dr. Smith remained in Quetta from the end of April 1936 to end of May 1936 and his subordinates continued the investigation for another three months. The party was more concerned with prevention, i.e., control of breeding than actual treatment. It was considered that there was a great increase of sandfly breeding after the earthquake and also an absence of the natural enemies, where the population was encamped after the earthquake during the summer of 1935. As regards the sandfly measures by dealing with the breeding places, the party was unable to give much help, as regards breeding places. Both Europeans and Indians were attacked and the Hazara population especially the children were especially heavily infected and with such large number of infections among the population, the number of cases of Oriental Sore was still further increased.

It was impossible and impracticable to consider the control of sandfly breeding. The main consideration therefore was to try to reduce the number of human infections by successful treatment of as large a number of cases as possible before the next sandfly breeding season. As successful treatment entirely depended on cases being under complete control and supervision, this could be done as regards all cases among the Police Force and those employed in Civil Offices.

As regards the infected population living in Nichari, a dispensary in Nichari was opened under a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, as it was essential for all cases to be registered and arrangement made to see that all cases attended regularly for compulsory treatment.

Sandflies were very numerous during July and August and the period in which all conditions are suitable and favourable for sandflies to carry the disease can be limited to a short period within the limits of 1st June to 10th September. At the time when Dr. Smith came very few sandflies were breeding and very few sandflies were

found in the wild state and very little breeding of sandflies. The diseases was characterised by the large number of sores per individual—the average being 8 to 10 and the largest being 100. Very few cases show a single or even two sores.

Various measures were adopted during the sandfly breeding season including spraying of Hazara underground camp twice a week with Pyrocid and free use of a local repellent ointment or pomade by those who could be persuaded to use it. Protection of individuals by various methods may be tried but amongst a civil population cannot be enforced.

Last year we attempted with a certain amount of success, to treat as many cases as could be found with the idea of curing cases before the next sandfly breeding season and so to prevent sandflies becoming infected. This again was much difficult, as a certain number of uncured cases are bound to remain to spread the infection.

Colonel Rodger as Chief Medical Officer was of the opinion that the Habib Nullah area is probably a most fertile breeding place and the conditions in practically the whole of the temporary city area are very suitable for sandfly breeding. As regards the Habib Nullah it has been suggested that this should be filled up into a uniform width and brick lined. As regards the city itself it is considered that Anti-sandfly measures in any form either by dealing with the breeding places or protecting of individuals from bites of adult flies are almost impossible. The only solution is a well built pucca City.

The following received the titles :—

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Sardar Shiv Chran Singh, M.B.B.S.,
House Surgeon, Quetta. | SARDAR SAHIB. |
| 2. Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Karam Chand,
Kapur, Civil Hospital, Fort Sandeman. | RAI SAHIB. |

The statements marked A, B, C, D, F, and G, are enclosed herewith.

STATEMENT A.

Showing the number of dispensaries in Baluchistan during the year 1936.

1 Class of dispensary.	2 Number open on the 31st December 1935.		3 Number opened during the year.		4 Number closed during the year.		5 Number open on the last day of the year.		6 Remarks.
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	
I.—State-Public .	8	23	..	1	1	..	7	24	Civil Dispensary, Ziarat, opened for the summer months and closed as usual.
II.—State-Special .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—Others .	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
IV.—Local Fund .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V.—Private aided .	2	..	1	3	..	Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital, Quetta, restarted work from 1st February 1936.
VI.—Private non-aided	2	2	1	..	..	..	3	2
VII.—Railway .	3	5	..	..	..	..	3	5
Total .	17	30	2	1	1	..	18	31	

STATEMENT B.

Table showing maternity and child welfare centres, Health Visitors and trained midwives in Rural and Urban areas in Baluchistan during the year 1936, in Quetta-Pishin District.

Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by agency other than Government or Local and Municipal	1
Trained Visitors-Urban.	1
Trained Dais-Urban	1
Trained midwives	<i>Nil.</i>

STATE

Table showing services in Rural and Urban

Rural.

District.	Medical Officers of Health.		Epidemic Staff.	Sanitary and Health Inspector.	Vaccinators.		School Medical Officer.	Other Health Staff.
	Health Licentiates.				Males.	Females.		
	D. P. H.	L.P.H.S.						
Quetta-Pishin	2	..	..	..
Sibi and Loralai.	3	..	..	..
Zhob Fort Sandeman.	1	..	..	..
Kalat and Chagai	1	..	..	..
					7*	..	..	..

* Work both in Rural

MENT B (I).**Areas in Baluchistan during the year 1936.**

Urban.									
Medical Officers of Health.				Sanitary and Health Inspector.	Vaccinators.		Inspectors of vaccination.	School Medical Officers.	Other Health Staff.
Holding Licentiates D. P. H. (L. P. H. S.).					Males.	Females.			
Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.						
1	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..
2	1	..	..	9	1				

and Urban Areas.

STATEMENT B (II).

Statement showing the distribution of Medical Personnel in Baluchistan during the year 1933.

	Provincial Headquarters, Hospitals and Dispensaries.					District Headquarters and Other Urban Areas.					Rural Areas.					Total.	Remarks.
	State Public.	State special.	Local and Municipal Fund.	Private aided.	Private non-aided.	State Public.	State special.	Local and Municipal Fund.	Private aided.	Private non-aided.	State Public.	State special.	Local and Municipal Fund.	Private aided.	Private Non-aided.		
I. M. S. Officers . . .	1	..	..	..	..	4*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	*One whole time Civil Surgeon and three part time at Chaman 1 and Fort Sandeman 2.
I. M. D. Salaries, Graduate (or Assistant Surgeons).	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	
I. M. D. Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	4	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	2	25	
Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	3	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	16	
Nurses . . .	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
Compounders . . .	7	..	..	..	2	12	5	..	..	3	21	..	..	..	2	52	

	Women.										
Salaries Graduate or Assistant Surgeons.	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Salaries Licentiate or Sub- Assistant Surgeons.	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
Midwives	2	..	..	2	3	1+	5	13
Dais	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nurses	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Compounders	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3

STATE

Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door patients treated in State Province during

District.	Of what class.	In-door											
		Total treated during the year.				Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharge otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent to total treated.	No. of beds available.		Daily
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.						Men.	Women.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Quetta-Pishin District .	..	3,826	506	200	4,532	3,773	302	304	153	16·600	254	30	95·60
Sibi District	1,808	477	232	2,518	2,147	153	162	56	24·00	87	41	52·67
Loralai District	1,038	489	241	1,768	1,355	250	133	30	9·49	48	34	28·45
Zhob District	1,051	269	77	1,397	1,235	91	52	19	6·24	97	16	30·38
Kalat and Chagal District.	..	921	84	43	1,048	907	40	78	23	37·09	145	25	32·96
GRAND TOTAL .	..	8,644	1,825	794	11,263	9,417	836	729	281	93·48	631	146	240·06

MENT C.

Public, Local Fund Private-aided and Subsidized Dispensaries of the Baluchistan the year 1936.

patients.			{ Out-door-patients.								Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
average number.			Number treated				Daily average attendance.				
			Total treated.								
Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
14·83	5·71	116·14	96,608	22,460	38,968	158,036	512·33	104·67	206·33	823·98	162,568
13·07	5·49	71·23	64,119	25,006	50,521	139,646	376·55	129·78	209·36	715·69	142,164
11·16	4·219	43·829	66,541	12,393	23,073	102,007	258·41	63·40	104·58	426·39	103,775
10·31	3·08	43·77	51,197	13,028	20,745	84,970	236·48	63·91	106·35	406·74	86,167
8·37	2·32	38·65	103,440	23,932	49,586	176,958	591·64	137·12	283·32	1,012·08	178,006
52·74	20·819	313·619	381,905	96,819	182,893	661,617	1,976·01	498·88	909·94	3384·83	672,880

STATEMENT D.

Showing number of beds, number of In-door and Out-door patients and number of Surgical operations and the geographical distribution of infectious and other diseases treated in all classes of medical institutions in Baluchistan Province during the year 1936.

	Provincial Total.		Name of District.				
	Total Treated.	Total Deaths.	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Kalat & Chagai.
Grand Total, Treated	672,880	...	162,568	142,164	103,775	86,367	178,006
Grand total, Deaths	...	285	154	60	30	19	22
Surgical Operations							
Total treated .	15,570	...	5,030	3,505	2,604	1,296	3,135
Deaths . . . .	...	33	23	6	3	1	...

STATEMENT G

STATE

. Showing the income and expenditure of State,
Baluchistan in

District.	Name of dispensary.	Cash balance.	Income.					Total receipts.
			Government contribution.		Local fund contributions.	Interest on investments.		
			As salary.	Other-wise.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Sibi	Mc. Ivor Female Hospital, Sibi	34,062 0 1	...	4,927	1,200	644 14 3	6,771 14 3	
Zheb	Lady Dufferin Hospital, Fort Sandeman	4,358 4 9	5,291	...	...	94 0 0	9,743 4 9
TOTAL		38,420 4 10	5,291	4,927	1,200	738 14 3	16,515 3 0	

MENT G.

public, local fund and private-aided dispensaries of the year 1936.

Expenditure.										Closing balance.
Salaries.			Medicines.							
Medical officers.	Nurses.	Inferior servants.	European.	Diet.	Miscella- neous charges.	Buildings or repairs.	Invest- ments.	Total expendi- ture.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2,400 0 0	...	1,584	711 10 6	58 0 6	36 6 6	...	...	4,785 1 6	38,045 13 10	
1,793 13 0	720	810	559 13 0	52 5 2	311 9 1	446 15 0	2,203 2 0	6,902 9 3	2,840 11 6	
4,193 13 0	720	2,394	1,271 7 6	108 5 8	347 15 7	446 15 0	2,203 2 0	11,090 10 9	38,886 3 4	

APPENDIX XI.

POLICE.

Strength and Cost.—The strength and cost of Police was as under:—

	1935.		1936.	
	Actual strength.	Cost.	Actual strength.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
Quetta-Pishin including Nushki,				
Bolan and Sibi	1,538	7,90,882	1,548	7,78,560
Zhob-Loralai	707	3,58,220	672	3,48,760
Total	2,245	11,49,102	2,220	11,27,320

The decrease in expenditure is partly due to the fact that in 1935 a considerable amount was spent on purchase of furniture to replace that destroyed during the earthquake and on account of cost of Railway warrants owing to the special concession of one month's special casual leave sanctioned by the Government of India after the earthquake.

Additional Police.—The following Additional Police were employed during the year in the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts:—

For Labour Camp, Quetta.

Inspector	1
Sub-Inspector	1
Head Constables	9
Foot Constables	70

For S. P. C. A.

Head Constable	1
--------------------------	---

The number of other Additional Police paid by the Railway was 22 against 27 in the previous year.

Crimes.—The number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with during the year was 3,220 as against 2,931 in the previous year. The distribution of the cases by districts was as follows:—

District.	1935.	1936.	Class VI.
Quetta-Pishin	2,303	2,515	1,951
Sibi	268	233	115
Loralai	106	110	68
Zhob	187	256	146
Kalat	59	50	11
Chagai	8	56	48
Total	2,931	3,220	2,339

Eliminating 2,339 cases in class VI (petty offences and public nuisance) the number of cognizable cases in classes I—V (offences under the Indian Penal Code) totalled 881 against 756 in the previous year.

The subjoined table gives the result of the Police working during the year under report:—

District,	Cases.			Person.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin	2,515	2,020	80	2,383	2,084	87	Rs. 41,623	Rs. 16,909	40
Sibi . . .	233	133	57	223	161	72	6,735	2,622	30
Zhob-Loralai .	366	248	68	331	255	77	6,808	2,083	31
Kalat . . .	50	14	28	35	15	43	1,005	56	6
Chagai . . .	56	50	90	66	52	88	42	38	93
Total 1936 .	3,220	2,465	76	3,038	2,567	84	56,213	21,708	39
Total 1935 .	2,931	2,233	76	2,845	2,326	82	67,592	36,549	54

Health.—The total number of men admitted into hospital during the course of the year was 1,580 against 1,505 in the previous year; which gives a daily average of 4.32.

Resignations.—The percentage of resignations accepted was 1.12 against 1.16 in the previous year.

Punishments.—The number of men punished judicially and departmentally was 4 and 197 against 6 and 127 in the previous year. The number of men dismissed was 5 against 14 in the previous year.

Rewards.—Rewards aggregating Rs. 483 were paid to 47 men during the year. One Head Constable of the Zhob-Loralai Police Force was also awarded the Indian Police Medal for gallantry in an outrage in Loralai town.

Denomination.—The percentage of Hindus (including Sikhs) and Muhammadans employed in the Force was 18 and 82 against 15 and 85.

Education.—Literacy in the Force was 31 per cent. as compared with 26 per cent. in the previous year.

Shortage of Officers and men.—The number of vacancies among European Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables was 1, 1, 4 and 33 respectively.

Conduct and discipline.—The general conduct and discipline of the force was satisfactory.

Recruiting.—As in the past no difficulty was experienced in recruiting.

APPENDIX XII.

JAILS.

The daily average number of prisoners including non-criminal lunatics was 785.54 against 859.58 in the past year. The number of prisoners received during the year under report was six thousand two hundred and twenty-seven against six thousand seven hundred and thirty-one in the previous year.

The table below gives figures for the Jails and lock-ups in the various districts for the year under report.

	Daily average number of prisoners of all classes.	Dieting cost per head per annum.	Daily average number of sick prisoners.	Percentage of daily sick to daily average.
Central Jail, Mach.. . .	481.57	39.51	6.22	1.29
District Jail, Quetta . . .	40.90	56.89	..	..
District Jail, Sibi . . .	100.16	33.84	1.81	1.81
Quetta-Pishin District . .	31.83	85.29	.25	0.81
Sibi District	52.64	42.60	..	..
Loralai District	84.23	38.73	1.81	2.10
Zhob District	35.97	65.65	.47	1.31
Kalat District	3.14	43.63	..	..
Chagai District	4.57	46.12	..	..
<hr/>				
Total for 1936	835.01	42.69	10.56	1.26
Total for 1935	859.58	53.94	11.42	1.33

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was 153,656 against 174,820.49, the cost per head being 184.02 against 203.38 in the previous year.

There were 14 deaths in the year under report against 67 in the past year. Out of these 4 only were due to tuberculosis. On the whole the health of the prisoners was good.

The discipline maintained in all the jails during the year was satisfactory. The factories which are maintained in the Central Jail, Mach are manufacturing durries (plain striped, granite pattern and floral and tapestry) dasuti and garah dusters, nowars of all sorts used in Government offices, silken and cotton materials, furnitures, etc. The demand from the public is still restricted but the Local Government has directed Civil Departments to purchase their requirements from this jail. The demand for durris is on the increase, but due to lack of funds the construction of an Additional Durree shed had to be put off to next year.

In spite of every effort no contract was secured for the jail. It is however gratifying to note that in spite of all this the factory accounts showed a profit of Rs. 512 this year against a net loss of Rs. 5,676, last year.

The net results achieved are as follows:—

	Rs.
(a) By sale of manufactured articles	15,746
(b) Cost of manufactured articles in stock on 31st December 1936	12,676
(c) Outstanding bills	955
	<hr/>
	29,377
<i>Deduct</i> the amount shown in the last year account but credited into Treasury this year.	1,938
	<hr/>
	27,439
	<hr/>

The total outlay on raw materials including all incidental expenses was Rs. 38,352. The value of raw material in hand and in process on 31st December 1936 was Rs. 11,425. Deducting this amount from the total outlay the net outlay comes to Rs. 26,927, thus resulting in net profit of Rs. 512 or 1·33 per cent.

The Quetta District Jail still exists in the tin huts in Race Course. Great difficulty is felt owing to the abnormal increase in the number of undertrials more particularly in the summer months. Efforts are made to relieve the congestion.

REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

APPENDIX XIII.

KALAT STATE.

General and Political.—(1) His Highness the Khan and party left on the 17th January 1937 for Mecca on pilgrimage, His Highness himself travelling from Karachi by air and visiting Damascus, Jerusalem, and Egypt *en route*. The object of visiting these countries, besides the Haj, was to gain knowledge of the economic and industrial conditions prevailing there. The party returned by sea and arrived at Dhadar on the 22nd March 1937.

2. Haji Mir Mohd. Khan an uncle of His Highness the Khan died at Quetta on the 1st October 1936 after a short illness.

3. The help which Government rendered to the State during the last year as the result of the earthquake was continued during the year under report. The work of clearance of Karezes, distribution of plough cattle and flocks having been completed attention was directed towards the important task of housing the population in some sort of earthquake proof hut. On a representation being made the Government augmented the grant originally made for reconstruction purposes to 3,50,000 of which sum 3,13,768 had been spent and 4,722 hut frames provided before the year closed. The work was carried out by a reliable firm from Quetta and in close consultation with the Superintending Engineer. The balance is being utilised to provide a further 560 huts for poor villagers. In this connection the State also spent Rs. 7,000 on the transport of hutting material from the Railway terminus to the various dumps.

4. Over and above this assistance sewing machines (at a cost of Rs. 4,400) were supplied from the Indian People's Famine Trust Fund to widows and other State subjects, whose machines had been destroyed in the earthquake.

5. The reconstruction work of the administrative buildings at Mastung was taken up during the month of June. The services of a qualified Engineer were obtained through the Superintending Engineer in Baluchistan. The work was given on contract to various contractors who constructed the following buildings at Mastung and Quetta which cost or will cost the State 3 lakhs:—

(1) Wazir-i-Azam's cottage in Shahi Bagh.

(2) Juma Mosque.

(3) Wazir-i-Azam's office.

(4) Niabat office.

(5) Menials Quarters and

(6) Aivan-i-Kalat (His Highness's residence) at Quetta.

Except for (3) the Wazir-i-Azam's Cottage and (6) the Aivan-i-Kalat, all other buildings were incomplete when the year closed, due no doubt to the resignation of the Engineer and the cancellation of the contract.

6. In May Mir Faiz Mohd. a State Mastaufi was shot dead while trying to arrest an offender in Zidi in Jhalawan. The murderer was in turn shot dead by the State Levies who had accompanied the Mastaufi. The State have rendered suitable help to the family of the late Mir Faiz Mohd.

7. During the same month severe fighting took place between Raisani and Lehri tribesmen near Mithri over damage alleged to have been done by the latter to the crops of the former. One of the Raisanis succumbed to his injuries. Peace securities were promptly taken.

8. On the 30th May seven unknown dacoits waylaid, in the outskirts of Nuttal, two bullock carts carrying among others a few traders from Chattar to Nuttal and made good their escape with property valued approximately at Rs. 1,200. The dacoits were pursued and two of them were arrested and confessed their guilt.

9. A local Mulla named Arz Mohd., a Fazil of Deoband, provoked the Sardars through his utterings at a Juma prayer at Kalat on the 7th August and was put under arrest. Subsequently he apologised and was released on condition of future good behaviour.

10. Fighting occurred on 8th September 1936 at Pringabad in the Mastung Niabat between parties of Lehri and Shahwani tribesmen resulting in the death of one of the Lehris and serious injuries to 5 persons from both sides, the cause being a dispute over a debt of Rs. 8. The Mastaufi Mastung reached the spot immediately and succeeded in stopping further bloodshed and controlling the situation.

11. Severe fighting took place on the 31st October 1936 between two parties of Kurd tribesmen residing in Mauza Takri in the Bhag Niabat. Eight men were seriously injured on both sides before the Niabat officials reached the spot and controlled the situation.

12. In the middle of December 1936, 150 persons and 1,000 animals were lost in the heavy rains which fell in the Khozdar *ilaqa* during that month.

13. Sardar Bakhtiar Khan Rustomzai was restored to his Sardari and released from surveillance in the course of the year. This decision led to an expression of resentment on the part of two of the Sarawan chiefs, *viz.*, the Raisani and the Bangulzai, who announced their inability to sit in Jirgas which included the Rustomzai Sardar.

14. The area in dispute between the Kalat State and the Bugti Tumandar on the Bugti Lehri border was again visited jointly by the Political Agent, Kalat, the Political Agent, Sibi, and a representative of the Kalat State. The Mari Tumandar also attended in person as the result of long correspondence and pressure. A joint report embodying the considered views of both the Political Agents has been submitted to the Local Government.

15. The peace in Mekran was slightly disturbed by a few Zikri Mullahs taking offence as the result of the preachings of certain Suni Mullahs. Efforts were made to bring about a compromise between the two sects. The head of the Zikris was also allowed to represent his case to His Highness in person but had not done so when the year closed.

16. Dissatisfied with the Iran Government's latest reforms some 1,658 Baluchis sought refuge from Iran into Mekran during the period under report.

17. The fishermen in Pasni suffered economically for want of suitable markets.

18. *Financial Review.*—The income of the State during the year from all sources including the subsidies and quit rents and the revenue of Mekran amounted to Rs. 15,16,199 against Rs. 14,45,264 and the total expenditure to Rs. 12,25,851 against Rs. 12,50,634 for the preceding year respectively. There was thus a surplus balance of Rs. 2,90,348 at the end of the year which was due to unexpected increase in income under customs and other heads and in part to economy in expenditure.

19. Mekran Revenues which are included in the above figure amounted to Rs. 4,24,242 and the expenditure to 1,42,373 leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 2,81,869.

20. The credit balance held by the State at the close of the year was Rs. 33,00,026 against Rs. 34,94,575 in the preceding year. Of this amount Rs. 24,61,900 are vested in Government loans and Rs. 3 lacs in shares of the Quetta Electric Supply Company. In addition to the above the State holds Government Promissory Notes of the face value Rs. 41,50,000 of the year 1865, yielding a fixed interest of Rs. 1,45,250 per annum.

21. *Legislation and prohibition.*—398 criminal, civil and 7 miscellaneous cases including 3 appeals were disposed of during the year by the Wazir-i-Azam, while 894 cases were decided by the Naib Wazirs Kalat, Kachhi, Jhalawan and Mekran. These cases were decided by Jirga, arbitration Shariat and compromise.

22. *Jails and Lock-ups.*—The total number of convicts and under-trial prisoners confined in the Kalat State jail and various Niabat. lock-ups including Mekran was 230 and 210 respectively.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND WATER.

23. *Weather and Crops.*—The State is physically divided into three parts viz., the Plains, Highlands and the Sea Coast. Its income is derived largely from agriculture which in turn depends upon timely rainfall.

24. The Karezes damaged by earthquake having been repaired from the Relief Fund a full (and in some cases extra) supply of water was restored and in consequence the crops in Sarawan were once again normal.

25. The Kharif crops in Kachhi were however below the average owing to scarcity of rain and consequent inadequate floods. Most of the inhabitants therefore migrated to Sind but later due to good rains during the winter, some of them returned.

26. Fodder was scarce in both Kachhi and Mekran.

27. The rates rose high during the latter part of the year and scarcity of wheat-grain was felt especially in Mekran and Kachhi.

28. The actual collection on account of Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,90,122 as against Rs. 3,46,542 last year.

29. The Lehri-Khanwah Scheme continued to operate and cost Rs. 7,948-11-4 on account of repairs against 10,365-0-1 last year. This excludes the labour supplied by the Zamindars.

30. *Trade.*—The figures showing the total value of imports into and exports from all ports in Mekran are as under:—

	1935-36.	1936-37.
Imports . . .	12,38,707	17,49,447
Exports . . .	1,90,695	2,27,835

31. The income from Customs duty from all ports amounted to Rs. 3,25,123 as against Rs. 2,35,712 in the preceding year. The increase is due mainly to the improvement in trade carried on by the people living across the Iran border.

32. The State continued to co-operate with the British Government and made all possible efforts to stop smuggling of dutiable goods into British territory. In this connection Mr. C. N. Sharples, I.C.S., of the Customs Department, who was on special duty in connection with smuggling, made certain suggestions which are under the consideration of His Highness the Khan.

33. *Communications*.—The fair-weather roads which already exist in various parts of the State were maintained in good condition.

34. *Medical and Public Health*.—The State maintains eight hospitals in Sarawan, Jhalawan, Kachhi and Mekran, the hospital at Kalat formerly maintained by Government having been added to the list in the course of the year. In addition, there are hospitals at Panjgur and Mand which are maintained by the Baluchistan Government. A Church Missionary Society Hospital also exists at Mastung Road in the summer. It moves to Dhadar during the winter and (since the earthquake) receives a subsidy of Rs. 1,500 per annum from the State. During the year about 1,35,000 patients were treated in these hospitals. The services of a Government Sub-Assistant Surgeon were retained on the personal staff of His Highness.

35. Small-pox broke out in the Dhadar and Lahri Niabats but was checked by timely medical assistance and preventive measures. Malarial fever prevailed in Kachhi and Jhalawan but did not prove fatal. In some of the Niabats of Mekran also small-pox, measles in a mild form and some cases of pneumonia occurred.

36. *Education*.—There were 19 schools in the State as against 16 last year. New primary schools were opened at Zehri and Mashkai in Jhalawan and at Haji-Shahr in Kachhi, the latter by the Shawani Sardar who has since entrusted its control and management to the State.

37. The total number of students at the schools stood at 1,615. Education continues to be free and scholarships were granted liberally in deserving cases. Six students were sent to the Islamia College, Peshawar at State expense. Special care is given to the health of the students and the playing of the games is encouraged. Aid was granted to a few selected Mosque schools.

38. Keeping in view the general unemployment Technical and Industrial Education was started in the school at Surab as an experiment, which has proved successful. It is now proposed to include Technical education as part of the normal education syllabus in the State.

39. The strength of the Kalat State Force stood at 280 the same as last year. It cost the State Rs. 1,83,195 against 1,78,931 last year.

40. The strength of the State Levies was 449 as compared with 481 in the preceding year.

41. *State Stud*.—In consideration of the heavy outlay involved in the maintenance of the Stud most of the Race Horses were either sold or disposed of during the year.

42. *Mekran Levy Corps*.—The discipline and morale of the corps has been good throughout the year.

The strength of the corps was 12 Indian Officers and 427 other Ranks. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining recruits.

Great attention has been paid to Musketry with excellent results.

APPENDIX XIV.

LASBELA STATE.

1. *General and Political*.—The Malir wife of Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, C.I.E., gave birth to a son on the 17th November. A previous daughter and a son by the same wife died during the year.
2. The Jam was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 23rd June 1936.
3. A discontented party of Zikris headed by Mulla Bayan and consisting of about 1,000 souls arrived to live in the suburbs of Ormara. Their case is under the consideration of the Kalat State authorities.
4. *Administration of Lands*.—There was no change in the land taxation. The Revenue assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 48,357-7-3 against Rs. 41,177-12-9 last year. It was realized in full without resort to coercive measures.
5. *Criminal Justice Legislation and Protection*.—The number of criminal cases of all descriptions was 492 including 69 from the last year. Of these 420 were disposed of leaving 72 pending at the close of the year.
6. These cases involved the arrest of 548 men of whom 139 were found guilty and convicted, 398 released while the remaining 11 are still under trial. During the year under report, there were 4 cases of murder, 20 of adultery and 1 of suicide. The majority of other cases related to crimes of petty nature.
7. The total fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 8,407-9-4 while Rs. 7,116-02 were outstanding from the last year. Of the total, Rs. 4,607-10-10 were realized in cash, Rs. 2,601-13-4 were written off, Rs. 59-2-8 represented the amount in lieu of which sentences of imprisonment were served, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,254-14-8 due for collection at the end of the year.
8. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 4,773-14-3 of which property worth Rs. 2,274 was recovered against Rs. 3,295-14-3 in the preceding year.
9. There were 20 prisoners in the Bela Jail at the close of the year against 22 last year.
10. *Military Forces*.—The Lassi (local) army consisting of 58 men and the Military Police of 61 men continued to be maintained by the State. The Force performed its duties satisfactorily. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 25,335-1-11 against Rs. 24,466-4-9 last year.
11. The State Levies, who are entrusted with the duties of the Police as well as other miscellaneous work connected with the Revenue and Judicial Administration of the State, also performed the duties of the village watchmen. They numbered 114 as last year.
12. *Production and Distribution—Weather and Crops*.—Owing to the lack of timely rains the Kharif crops were indifferent. There was acute scarcity of fodder and consequently the condition of the cattle was very poor. Later, rains in Bela, however resulted in a slight improvement in the crop of 'Sarshaf' rape seed.
13. *Irrigation*.—The Tatian Band constructed last year was partly washed away and had to be repaired.
14. *Trade*.—Trade was far from flourishing. The duty collected amounted to Rs. 2,02,269-14-6 against Rs. 2,31,046-9-3 in the preceding year.

15. *Revenue and Finance*.—The total income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 3,41,309-2-1 against Rs. 3,70,960-5-2 in the preceding year. The expenditure including the Public works amounted to Rs. 3,55,339 against Rs. 3,36,841-15-6. The reserve fund stood at Rs. 4,83,200.

16. *Vital Statistics*.—The State maintains three civil dispensaries at Bela, Uthal and Ormara, the latter in charge of an experienced Compounder. The dispensary at Bela has a small indoor-patients ward for males and also a mid-wife. Another Ward to accommodate female patients was constructed during the year with the money returned from the Silver Jubilee contributions.

17. Small-pox and measles appeared in the State in a mild form during the year. Cases of pneumonia were also reported resulting in a few deaths among children. There was no case of plague.

18. *Education*.—The State maintains one middle, one upper, and two lower primary schools at Bela, Ormara, Uthal and Son-Miani respectively.

The total number of boys on the roll was 319 as under as against 246 last year:—

Bela	.	.	.	.	.	.	131
Ormara	.	.	.	.	.	.	117
Uthal	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
Son-Miani	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
							<hr/>
							319

19. The Khoja community's School at Ormara continued to receive an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 from His Highness the Agha Khan.

20. The cost of maintenance of the four State schools amounted to Rs. 3,638-3-6 against Rs. 3,807-2-6 in the last year.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

APPENDIX I.

Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1936-37 with the corresponding figures for the preceding year.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Difference + increase — decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Gross Demand.</i>			
(a) Arrears for previous year .	1,15,950	1,06,303	—9,647
(b) Current year's demand .	11,79,086	12,64,025	+84,939
Total .	12,95,036	13,70,328	+75,292
<i>II.—Collections.</i>			
(a) Arrears for previous year .	63,184	41,235	—21,949
(b) Current year's demand .	7,57,085	9,97,248	+2,40,163
Total .	8,20,269	10,38,483	+2,18,214
<i>III.—Amounts not recovered.</i>			
(a) Remissions	3,36,030	2,11,808	—1,24,222
(b) Malikana	31,405	30,931	—474
(c) Suspensions	12,872	48,730	+35,858
(d) Grain and cash allowances .	1,017	13,077	+12,060
(e) Arrears	93,430	27,298	—66,132
(f) Miscellaneous	112	..	—112
Total .	4,74,866	3,31,844	—1,43,022

This table includes Rs. 1,842-12-1 on account of gross land revenue of the Bolan Tahsil for 1936-37 which is paid to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

APPENDIX II.

An analysis by Districts of the figures shown in Appendix I giving the results exhibited in the sub-joined table as compared with the figures of 1935-36 (increase + and decrease —).

District.	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Quetta-Pishin.	- 5,671	+ 32,932
2. Sibi	+ 75,421	+ 1,76,160
3. Loralai	+ 6,665	+ 11,437
4. Zhob	+ 18,151	+ 15,959
5. Kalat	+ 881	+ 881
6. Chagai	- 20,155	- 19,155
Total .	+ 75,292	+ 2,18,214

APPENDIX III.

The following are the details of the remissions and suspensions granted during the year 1936-37 :—

District.	Tahsil.	Amount remitted.	Amount suspended.
		Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta . .	8,997	..
Sibi	Nasirabad .	2,01,773	42,128
	Shahrig . .	2	..
	Sibi . .	703	..
Loralai	Duki . .	36	6,602
	Barkhan . .	188	..
Zhob	Fort Sandeman	109	..
Total .		2,11,808	48,730

APPENDIX IV.

Rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold.

Tahsil.	Rates per maund.	
	1935-36.	1933-37.
Quetta	Rs. A. P. Whole produce remit- ted on account of earthquake. 2 3 6	Rs. A. P. 2 15 6
Chaman	2 3 6	2 4 6
Pishin	1 14 6	2 15 0
Shorarud	1 6 0	2 10 6
Bori	2 8 0	2 9 6
Barkhan	1 13 6	2 3 9
Duki	2 4 0	2 7 3
Sinjawī	2 10 0	2 10 0
Musakhel	1 12 0	2 0 0
Fort Sandeman	2 2 0	2 12 0
Killa Saifulla	2 4 0	2 8 0
Hindubagh	3 0 0	3 1 0
Sibi	2 4 0 to 2 12 3	1 15 9 to 2 8 9
Shahrig	2 1 0	2 2 0
Kohlu	2 0 3	2 3 0
Nushki	1 15 9	3 2 0
Dalbandin	1 9 9	2 10 0
Bolan	1 8 6	2 7 0

APPENDIX V.

Average retail prices at which wheat and millet were selling.

Station.		April 1936 (per rupee).			March 1937 (per rupee).		
Wheat.		Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	S.	Ch.
Quetta		0	12	0	0	9	0
Loralai		0	12	4	0	11	12
Fort Sandeman		0	11	8	0	10	10
Nushki		0	17	0	0	11	8
Millet (Jowari).							
Sibi		0	21	5	0	16	0

APPENDIX VI.

Rainfall in inches.

Station.	Average of 10 years from 1921-22 to 1930-31.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Quetta	8.02	5.55	Could not be record- ed owing to the earth- quake dis- aster.	7.79
Sibi	4.76	5.22	6.32	3.70
Harnai	10.72	10.12	12.42	11.85
Loralai	7.97	7.89	8.18	7.73
Fort Sandeman	10.69	8.44	13.44	15.56
Nushki	4.78	2.35	12.68	4.76
Mach	4.61	5.59	11.13	4.65

APPENDIX VII.

The total advances actually made amounted to Rs. 65,750 as compared with Rs. 78,170 in the previous year as shown below :—

District.	Land Improve- ment Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Total.		Differ- ence, increase + de- crease —.
	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin .	11,620	29,650	8,610	5,350	20,230	35,000	+14,770
Sibi	6,000	2,800	11,300	6,540	17,300	9,340	—7,960
Loralai	3,110	2,350	11,680	5,940	14,790	8,290	—6,500
Zhob	7,220	3,220	11,450	4,650	15,670	7,870	—10,800
Chagai	2,850	860	4,150	4,140	7,000	5,000	—2,000
Kalat . . . . .	..	150	180	100	180	250	+70
Total	30,800	39,030	47,370	26,720	78,170	65,750	—12,420

APPENDIX VIII.

Municipal and Bazar Funds.

Statement showing the opening and closing balances of the Municipal, Local and Bazar Funds in Baluchistan for the year 1936-37.

Serial No.	Name of Fund.	Opening balance.		Receipts.		Total.		Expenditure.		Closing balance.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1	Quetta Municipal Fund	*2,09,975	11 0	†3,72,543	0 9	5,82,518	11 9	4,59,720	4 11	†1,22,798	6 10
	Total Municipal Fund .	2,09,975	11 0	3,72,543	0 9	5,82,518	11 9	4,59,720	4 11	1,22,798	6 10
2	Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.	1,02,476	13 7	2,13,189	15 7	3,15,666	13 7	1,49,579	11 4	1,63,087	1 10
3	Sibi District Bazar Fund	21,170	2 7	74,595	6 2	95,765	8 9	74,422	3 7	21,343	5 2
4	Loralai Bazar Fund	19,454	9 7	50,968	6 10	69,523	0 5	51,783	5 11	17,739	10 6
5	Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	19,958	10 9	82,194	2 9	1,02,152	13 6	81,854	5 7	17,298	7 11
6	Nushki Bazar Fund	4,920	13 1	9,675	13 9	14,596	10 10	8,543	1 9	6,053	9 1
7	Bolan Bazar Fund	6,305	12 9	3,393	12 0	9,699	8 9	5,539	2 6	4,160	6 3
	Total Bazar Funds .	1,74,286	14 4	4,33,117	9 1	6,07,404	7 5	3,74,721	14 8	2,32,682	8 9

The figures in column 7 (Closing balance) do not include the following amounts invested by these funds :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	3,10,000	0 0	
2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund	3,27,400	0 0	
3. Sibi District Bazar Fund	45,210	0 0	
4. Loralai Bazar Fund	28,728	4 0	
5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	51,493	12 0	
6. Nushki Bazar Fund	7,945	0 0	
7. Bolan Bazar Fund	12,298	0 0	

* Includes Rs. 91,256-7-1 as Provident Fund and Security deposits.

† Includes Rs. 58,400 Stock certificates sold on 20-3-37.

‡ Includes Rs. 75,011-4-4 as Provident Fund and Security deposits.

APPENDIX IX.

Serious offences committed in 1936.

Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.								Remarks.	
	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Chagai.	Kalat.	Total 1936.	Total 1935.		Total 1934.
Rioting, 147—148 . . . .	..	..	3	12	..	..	15	4	3	
Murder, 302	52	36	104	30	5	2	229	146	144	
Murder, attempt, 307 . . . .	..	155	39	19	..	..	213	136	53	
Culpable homicide, 304 . . . .	..	3	17	7	..	..	27	51	20	
Suicide, attempt, 309 . . . .	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	10	10	
Hurt with aggravation, 325 to 331 and 333.	49	..	102	79	..	..	672	783	269	
Kidnapping, 363 to 369	51	33	..	21	..	..	105	57	23	
Rape, 376	7	3	13	8	8	..	39	27	13	
Un-natural offences, 377	4	22	1	1	1	..	29	30	9	
Theft, 379 to 382 and 401	197	2,036	427	147	38	13	2,858	2,612	1,226	
Robbery, 392—394	18	..	20	26	8	..	72	66	52	
Decoity with murder, 396 . . . .	..	..	4	1	..	..	5	..	5	
Decoity, other cases, 395—397, 400 to 402.	..	52	..	1	..	1	54	41	33	

	40	12	8	4	..	..	64	259	60
Receiving stolen property, 411 to 414.	74	185	39	192	..	..	490	440	159
Mischief with aggravation, 429 to 433, 435 to 440.	..	..	5	3	..	..	8	6	10
Criminal Trespass resulting in death, 459 and 460.	416	33	21	30	11	..	511	128	42
Criminal Trespass relating to other serious offences, 453 to 457.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adultery, 497	34	256	..	..	..	..	290	..	92
Abduction, 498	58	..	155	..	..	..	213	154	142
Total 1936	1,442	2,826	971	581	71	16	5,907	..	..
Total 1935	1,529	2,106	858	436	3	18	..	4,950	..
Total 1934 . . . . .	..*	1,119	694	483	53	16	..	..	2,365

NOTE.—This statement includes the number of offences tried by Jirga.

*Owing to the earthquake of 31st May 1935 figures relating to the Quetta Pishin District were not available.

APPENDIX X.

Following is the summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under regular Judicial proceedings in 1936.

	CIVIL AND REVENUE CASES AND APPEALS.				CRIMINAL CASES AND APPEALS.	
	Number of Regular Cases.	Number of Miscellaneous Cases.	Number of Regular Appeals.	Number of Miscellaneous Appeals.	Number of Cases.	Number of Appeals.
—						
Pending from the previous year.	243	15	37	5	141	14
Instituted during the year (a)	2,645	367	146	49	5,604	155
Total	2,888	382	183	54	5,745	169
Disposed of during the year.	2,268	328	149	41	5,468	138
Transferred to Jirga Register.	224	..	..	..	13	..
Pending at the close of the year.	396	54	26	13	264	27

(a) This number includes 109 cases revived during the year.

APPENDIX XI.

Name of District.	Country spirit.			Malt liquors.			Wines and spirits [foreign liquors other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits].			Total of columns 14 and 17.	Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines.		
	Duty on distillery spirits.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Duty on beer manufactured in India.	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors.	License fees for the sale of foreign liquors generally, including imported or manufactured in India.	Total of columns 15 and 16.		License fees for medicated wines.	License fees for commercial spirits.	Total of columns 21 & 22.
1	2	4	5	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	21	22	23
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin .	1,05,995	29,977	1,35,962	...	233	233	2,648	7,301	10,149	1,46,343	100	410	510
Sibi . . .	19,598	6,040	25,638	...	...	...	...	489	489	26,137	...	60	60
Loralai . . .	11,708	4,082	15,740	...	...	...	...	386	386	16,126	...	40	40
Zhob . . .	9,523	4,828	14,660	...	...	...	535	1,194	1,719	16,379	...	90	90
Chagal . . .	4,898	718	5,551	...	...	...	...	50	50	5,601	...	10	10
Boian Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	2,894	459	3,353	...	...	...	...	180	180	3,513	...	...	...
Whole Baluchistan .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	1,54,555	46,049	2,00,904	...	233	233	3,378	9,890	12,963	2,14,099	100	610	710
Add on account of—													
(1) Sale proceeds of Exotic opium supplied to Kalat State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Duty credited by other provinces.	...	...	...	30,752	...	30,752	47,586	...	47,586	78,336	...	...	...
Grand Total .	1,54,555	46,049	2,00,904	30,752	233	30,984	50,969	9,890	60,549	92,437	100	610	710
Total of previous year.	1,30,381	37,435	1,58,316	31,248	578	31,821	61,613	11,679	73,491	2,63,626	65	450	515

Note.—Columns not required.

XI.

I.—Revenue for 1936-37.

Sale proceeds of Excise opium		Opium.			Hemp drugs.					License fee for the sale of manufac- tured drugs.	Fines and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Grand total of columns 1 to 47.	Deduction—from column.		Total net Excise revenue in the year.	
Cost price at Rs. 15-15-0.	Duty at Rs. 41-1-0.	License fees for the sale of opium [wholesale and retail].	Fees for morphia licenses and for permits for manufacture and sale of medicinal preparations of opium [druggists permits.]	Total receipts from opium.	Sale proceeds.	Char- ras.	Bhang	License fees, wholesale and retail from Charas, Bhang & Ganja.	Warehouse dues.					Total receipts from hemp drugs.	Refunds.		Expenditure as per Return II.
24	25	27	28	29	33	34	35	36, 37 & 38	40	41	42	43	47	48	49	50	51
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,394	9,526	6,743	35	23,697	...	160	16,135	...	16,295	...	180	...	1,86,025	10,654	...	1,75,371	
909	1,971	1,649	...	4,529	24,929	120	5,103	16	30,167	...	8	...	60,901	129	...	60,773	
757	1,643	1,710	...	4,110	...	...	2,151	...	2,151	...	...	...	22,427	...	...	22,427
906	1,314	1,344	...	3,264	...	...	2,067	...	2,067	...	...	...	21,830	...	...	21,830
180	411	137	...	737	...	...	237	...	237	...	...	...	6,575	...	...	6,575
206	453	144	...	804	...	...	450	...	450	...	...	...	4,767	...	...	4,767
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,780	32,780
7,063	15,317	13,736	35	36,141	24,929	280	26,152	16	51,377	...	188	...	3,02,515	10,768	32,780	2,65,953	
1,258	2,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,080	...	...	4,080
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,338	...	...	78,338
6,351	15,109	13,736	35	36,141	24,929	280	26,152	16	51,377	...	188	...	3,04,933	10,783	32,780	2,64,870	
5,336	16,449	13,117	55	37,952	21,975	358	23,573	17	45,523	...	137	24	3,48,109	13,719	39,716	2,94,674	

for Baluchistan have been omitted.

APPENDIX XII.**Imperial Return II.****Expenditure for 1936-37 for Baluchistan District.**

	Total 1936-37.	Total of previous year.
Pay of officers and establishments	22,291	21,158
Allowances other than rewards	4,558	5,583
Supplies and services other than rewards — other charges . .	..	11
Contingencies and special charges other than rewards .	1,376	1,719
Rewards	10	45
Cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department . .	4,545	11,200
Total charges .	32,780	39,716

APPENDIX XIII.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return III.—

Division and District.	Manu- facture of liquor—	Number of wholesale licenses for the sale of—					Country liquors—
	Number of Government distilleries.	Country spirits.	Liquors other than commercial spirits imported or manufactur- ed in India and classed as foreign liquor.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Number of shops licensed for retail sale of Spirits under distillery system (permanent).
1	3	6	7	10	11	12	14
<i>Baluchistan.</i>							
Quetta-Pishin . . .	1	..	3	..	..	..	6
Sibi . . . . .	..	2	..	2	2	2	20
Loralai . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Zhob .. . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Chagai . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total .	1	2	6	2	2	2	39
Total of previous year .	..	3	11	3	5	3	44

Columns not required for

XIII.

Shops and Licenses, 1936-37.

Foreign liquors. Retail licenses—Number for sale of —						Number of shops licensed for retail sale of—				Retail licenses— Number for sale of —	
23	24	25	26	29	30	31	32	33	34	36	38
Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, Boarding houses and Clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding canteens).	Liquors in canteens.	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Rectified spirits and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits.)	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Morphia. (Special druggists' permits.)	Cocaine. (Druggists' permits.)
8	11	27	2	3	26	5	5	5	5	2	1
4	..	..	4	..	4	12	17	17	17	..	..
2	..	1	2	..	4	4	4	4	4	..	..
4	1	2	2	..	4	3	3	3	3	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	3	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	2	2	..	..
21	12	30	11	3	42	29	34	34	34	2	1
28	11	33	11	6	41	32	37	40	40	5	2

Baluchistan have been omitted.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return IV.—Consumption, Rates

Name of District.	Country Spirits.						
	Issues in Imperial gallons.				Rates of duty.	Cost price per L. P. gallon. .	Retail price per L. P. gallon.
	At strength of 10° under proof.	At strength of 20° under proof.	At strength of 49 over proof.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 & 4.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Quetta-Pishin .	15,497	280	...	14,181·3	7 8	2 2 0	10 13 to 18 5
Sibi . . .	3,161	...	..	2,844·9	(a) 4 13 & 7 8	2 2 0	9 3 to 18 5
Loralai . .	1,380	345	..	1,478·0	7 8	2 2 0	10 13 to 18 5
Zhob . . .	1,840	75	..	1,866·0	7 8	2 2 0	10 13 to 18 5
Chagai . .	690	30	..	645·0	7 8	2 2 0	10 13 to 18 5
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway Dis- trict.	440	...	..	396·0	(a) 4 13 & 7 8	2 2 0	9 3 to 18 5
Total .	22,458	680	...	20,756·2	4 13 & 7 8	2 2 0	9 3 to 18 5
Total of previous year.	16,958	1,021	21	16,590·2	4 13 & 7 8	1 13 9	9 3 to 18 5

(a) For shops in Nagrabed

(b) Includes 910 gallons of

XIV.

of Duties and Prices, year 1936-37.

Foreign liquors.					Commercial spirits.	
Imported liquors.			Liquors manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors.		Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.
Spirits in Imperial gallons London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Spirits in Imperial gallons London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.		
9	10	11	12	13	15	16
2,481	1,045	42,405	3,094	89,692	2,591	12
172	37	1,009	46	1,095	346	...
492	94	3,658	582	412	378	...
591	72	1,427	266	6,045	438	...
10	1	147	4	4	...	...
26	25	131	...	490	...	...
3,772	1,274	48,777	(b) 4,592	97,738	3,753	12
2,370	563	41,458	4,422	76,114	1,478	..

Sub-Division and at Bullpat.

Rum purchased by troops from United Provinces.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return IV.—Consumption, Rates

Name of District.	Opium and					
	Issues in seer of excise opium.	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors, per seer.		Average retail price of opium per seer.	Ch	
		Cost price.	Duty.		Sales in seers.	Cost price per seer.
1	17	19	20	21	23	24
Quetta-Pishin .	232	Rs. A. 18 15	Rs. A. 41 1	Rs. 100·0	596	Rs. A. 2 0
Sibi . . .	48	18 15	41 1	100·0	208	2 0
Loralai . .	40	18 15	41 1	100·0	86	2 0
Zhob . . .	32	18 15	41 1	100·0	81	2 0
Chagai . .	10	18 15	41 1	100·0	14	2 0
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	11	18 15	41 1	100·0	45	2 0
Total .	378	18 15	41 1	100·0	1,030	2 0
Total of previous year.	418	20 8	39 13	100·0	981	2 4

XIV—*contd.*of Duties and Prices, year 1936-37—*contd.*

other drugs.										
Aras.		Ganja.				Bhang.				Sales of cocaine in lbs., oz. and grs.
Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales in seers.	Cost price per seer.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales in seers of bhang and its preparations.	Cost price per seer.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Nil.
20	60	...	2	10	50	104		1	5 to 6	Nil.
20	60	...	2	10	50	175		1	5 to 6	Nil.
20	60	...	2	10	50	20	Annas 8 to Re. 1.	1	5 to 6	Nil.
20	60	...	2	10	50	28		1	5 to 6	Nil.
20	60	...	2	10	50	5		1	5 to 6	Nil.
20	60	...	2	10	50	9		1	5 to 6	Nil.
20	60	...	2	10	50	341	as. 8 to Re. 1	1	5 to 6	Nil.
20	60	1	2	10	50	287	as. 8 to as. 12	1	5 to 6	Nil.

APPENDIX XV.

Imperial Return IV-A.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian Provinces (a) on payment of duty and (b) in bond, year 1936-37.

Description of excisable articles.	Imports.								
	Duty-paid.						In bond.		
	From Punjab.		From United Provinces.		From Bombay.		From Punjab.	From Sindh.	Total
	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	M. s. ch.	M. s. ch.	
Beer. .	Bulk. gallons. 41,002	30,752	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian made Foreign Spirit .	L. P. Gallons. 246·8	4,319	L. P. gallons. 2,460·7	43,062	L. P. gallons. 11·7	205	..	..
Charas	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 6 7	..	
Shang .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 0 0	
Beer in bulk gallons .	41,002								
Total .		35,071	2,460·7	43,062	11·7	205	31 6 7	7 0 0	
Liquor in L. P. Gallons	246·8								

NOTE.—Columns 10 to 19 being blank have been omitted.

APPENDIX XVI.

APPENDIX

Imperial

1936.

Division and District.	Area in square miles.		Population (in thousands).		Number	
	Distillery system.		Distillery system.		Country spirit.	
					Distillery area.	
	3		5		7	
1	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
<i>Baluchistan.</i>						
Quetta-Pishin . . .	19·5	5,200·5	60,272	87,289	9·8	1,300·1
Sibi . . . . .	..	3,919·0	..	87,781	..	195·95
Loralai . . . . .	..	7,525·0	..	86,087	..	1,881·25
Zhob . . . . .	..	10,315	..	57,693	..	3,438·33
Chagai . . . . .	..	19,622	..	24,224	..	6,540·7
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	359	..	4,688	..	119·66
Total	19·5	46,940·5	60,272	3,48,012	9·8	1,203·6
Total of previous year	19·5	46,940·5	60,272	3,48,012	19·5	1,203·6

Note.—Columns 2, 4, 6 and 12

XVI.

Return V.

37.

of square miles per shop.								No. of shops per 10,000 of population.					
Opium.		Ganja.		Charas.		Bhang.		Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.	
Distillery area.													
8		9		10		11		13		14		15	
Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
	1,300·1	19·5	1,300·1	19·5	1,300·1	19·5	1,300·1	0·30	0·50	0·16	0·5	0·16	0·5
..	326·58	..	230·58	..	230·58	..	230·58	..	2·27	..	1·36	..	1·93
..	1,881·25	..	1,881·25	..	1,881·25	..	1,881·25	..	0·46	..	0·46	..	0·46
..	3,438·33	..	..	..	3,438·33	..	3,438·33	..	0·52	..	0·52	..	..
..	6,540·7	..	..	..	6,540·7	..	..	..	1·24	..	1·24	..	1·24
..	179·50	..	179·50	..	179·50	..	179·50	..	6·40	..	4·27	..	4·27
5	1,618·64	..	1,380·6	19·5	1,380·6	19·5	1,380·6	0·30	1·12	0·16	0·83	0·16	0·97
	1,676·4	5	1,303·9	19·5	1,303·9	19·5	1,303·9	0·2	1·1	0·5	0·8	0·2	1·0

being blank have been omitted.

APPENDIX

Imperial

1936-

Division and District.	Number of shops per 10,000 of population.				Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals).				Average taxation		
	Charas.		Bhang.		Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Country spirit (distillery area).		
									Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.
1	16		17		18	19	21	22	23	24	25
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.							
Baluchistan.— concd.											
Quetta-Pishin.	0.16	0.5	0.16	0.5	10.66	0.15	0.04	0.07	7.50	2.12	9.62
Sibi . . .	..	1.93	..	1.93	3.60	0.05	0.23	0.19	6.85	2.13	8.98
Loralai . . .	..	0.46	..	0.46	1.07	0.05	0.09	0.01	7.50	2.90	10.40
Zhob . . .	..	0.52	..	0.52	2.73	0.05	0.14	0.04	7.50	3.81	11.31
Chagai . . .	..	1.24	..	1.24	2.67	0.04	0.06	0.02	7.50	1.31	8.81
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Rail- way District.	..	4.27	..	4.27	9.30	0.25	0.95	0.19	6.85	1.04	7.89
Total .	0.16	0.97	0.16	0.97	59.61	0.11	0.29	0.09	(a) 5.81 (b) 7.50	2.22	9.72
Total of pre- vious year.	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.0	4.55	.08	0.19	0.06	7.45	2.26	9.71

(a) Nasirabad and Bellpat.

(b) All areas except Nasirabad and Bellpat.

NOTE.—Column 20 being blank
Under column 26 the difference between the issue price to retail

XVI—concl'd.

Return V—concl'd.

37—concl'd.

per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals).

Opium.			Ganja.			Charas.			Bhang.			Average total Excise revenue per head of population (based on column 48 of Imperial Return I).
Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
41'06	37'68	78'74	10	..	10	20	27'07	47'07	1'0	27'07	1	1'26
41'06	34'35	75'41	10	..	10	20	13'32	33'32	1'0	13'32	..	0'61
41'06	42'75	83'81	10	..	10	20	21'51	41'51	1'0	21'51	..	0'26
41'06	42'0	83'06	10	..	10	20	25'77	45'77	1'0	25'77	..	0'38
41'06	13'70	54'76	10	..	10	20	16'21	36'21	1'0	16'21	..	0'27
41'06	13'09	54'15	10	..	10	20	10'0	30'0	1'0	10'0	1	1'02
41'06	36'79	77'85	10	..	10	20	25'39	45'39	1	25'39	1	0'94
39'81	37'16	76'97	10	..	10	20	22'47	42'47	1	22'47	1	0'85

has been omitted.

vendors and the cost price per seer is to be shown.

APPENDIX XVII.

Provincial Statement A.

Wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1936-37.

Name of District.	Number of Licenses.	Licenses for wholesale vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors (including rum and beer manufactured in India).					
		Quantity sold to the public and licensed vendors.					
		Wines.	Imported.			Made in India.	
			Spirit other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum and spirit.	Beer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quetta-Pishin . . .	4	161	462	..	24,307	835	57,764
Sibi . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loralai	1	..	52	..	2,067	..	80
Zhob	2	..	146	..	300	..	729
Chagai . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan Pass and Kachhi-Nushki Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1936-37 .	7	161	660	..	26,674	835	58,573
Total for 1935-36 .	11	92	599	..	19,483	482	42,723

Columns 9-11 being blank have been omitted.

APPENDIX XVIII.

APPENDIX

Provincial

Statement of retail vend and consumptions of foreign spirits and fermented

Name of District.		Foreign spirits and					
		Sold under					
		On fixed fees.					
		Imported.				Made in India.	
		3 Wines.	4 Spirits other than rum.	5 Rum.	6 Beer.	7 Rum and spirit.	8 Beer.
1	2 No. of licenses.	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quetta-Pishin	8	869	2,745	12	5,394	1,643	4,347
Sibi	4	36	165	..	97	44	969
Loralai	2	78	372	..	1,236	80	193
Zhob	4	71	429	8	1,022	17	1,911
Chagai	1	1	10	..	147	4	4
Bolan Pass and Kachh Nushki Railway District.	1	4	24	..	44	14	381
Total for 1936-37 .	20	1,054	3,745	20	8,814	1,802	7,755
Total for 1935-36	29	436	1,525	14	5,189	1,001	3,772

Columns 9—15 and 31—32 being

XVIII.

Statement " B ".

liquors in Baluchistan during the year 1936-37.

fermented liquors.

shop licenses.

Sold at railway refreshment rooms.							Sold under other sorts of licenses, viz., Hotels, Dak Bungalows, Military Canteens' associated Bar Licenses.									
No of licenses. 16	Imported.				Made in India.		No. of licenses. 23	Imported.				Made in India.				
	Wines. 17	Spirits other than rum. 18	Rum. 19	Beer. 20	Rum. 21	Beer. 22		Wines. 24	Spirits other than rum. 25	Rum. 26	Beer. 27	Spirits other than rum. 28	Rum. 29	Beer. 30		
1	..	..	..	4	..	6	39	15	321	10	12,700	788	188	27,575
2	1	7	..	38	2	126	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	20	68	..	355	72	..	139
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	1	9	..	104	..	1	3,405
..		
2	21	2	..	87	12	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	22	9	..	130	14	265	48	36	398	10	13,159	860	189	31,119		
5	5	56	..	277	7	415	51	30	176	..	16,509	152	354	29,204		

blank have been omitted.

APPENDICES XIX to XXI are blank.

APPENDIX XXIII.

APPENDIX

TABLE

Statement showing the number of deaths from contagious

District.	Equines.			Cattle.						Buffaloes		Anthrax.
	Anthrax.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Rinderpest.	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.	Foot & Mouth.	Black Quarter.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Other Diseases.	Total.	
Quetta-Pishin District .	13	1	14	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	28
Sibi District . .	...	...	...	3	5	97	36	...	141	...	...	36
Loralai District . .	...	27	27	30	...	11	223	21	285	4	...	...
Chaghai District . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434
Chagai District . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	13	28	41	33	5	108	259	22	427	4	4	498

XXIII.

II.

diseases and other causes among animals during 1936-37.

Sheep.						Goats.					Camels	Total.
Sheep Pox.	Pleuro Pneumonia.	Foot & Mouth.	Scab.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Pleuro Pneumonia.	Foot & Mouth.	Scab.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Pleuro Pneumonia.	
...	42	...	...	96	166	1	20	30	28	79	...	260
34	...	...	...	18	88	138	11	617	15	781	10	1,020
787	...	12	132	1,768	2,699	40	...	591	...	631	...	3,646
10	...	4	31	1,001	1,480	8	...	314	5	327	..	1,807
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	21
831	42	16	163	2,883	4,433	208	31	1,552	48	1,839	10	6,754

APPENDIX XXIV.

TABLE III.

Summary of results of preventive inoculation in the Province of Baluchistan during the year 1936-37.

Province.	Name of disease against which inoculation was undertaken.	Method of inoculation.	Number of outbreaks in which inoculation was undertaken.	Source of Product.	Number of villages affected in these outbreaks.	Bovine population of affected villages.	Number of animals inoculated in course of outbreaks.				Number of animals inoculated.			Number of inoculated animals which died of the disease.		
							Bovines.	Equines.	Others.	Bovines.	Equines.	Others.	Bovines.	Equines.	Others.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Baluchistan.	Pleuro Pneumonia	Pleural Fluid.	2	Obtained from sick animals.	2	430 goats.	..	..	14	..	..	235	..	..	..
	Black-quarter.	Serum	8	Muktesar Product.	24	3,900	220	..	..	2,746	..	..	..	..	..
	Athrax	Do.	5	Do.	5	7,080 sheep.	..	..	230	..	..	815	..	..	..
	Rinderpest	Do.	1	Do.	1	200	30	..	..	160	..	..	..	..	..
	Sheep Pox.	Orenation	6	Obtained from sick animals.	6	2,200	..	..	455	..	..	1,265	..	..	..

APPENDIX XXV.

TABLE IV.

Showing the number of animals treated and castrated by Veterinary Assistants on tour during the year 1936-37.

Province.	Number of villages visited.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.	Castration performed.				Treated for contagious diseases.				Treated for non-contagious diseases.				Total number of cases treated and castration performed.
			Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Quetta-Pishin District.	35	4	...	...	...	...	...	105	2,994	3,099	7	...	178	185	3,284
Sibi District . . .	175	2	8	5	14	27	...	3,210	2,588	5,798	229	126	54	409	6,234
Loralai District . . .	206	4	8	31	56	95	6	2,412	39,527	41,945	154	232	476	862	42,902
Zhob District . . .	71	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,408	11,408	32	26	21	79	11,487
Chagai District . . .	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	353	3	5	80	88	441
Total . . .	492	13	16	36	70	122	6	5,727	56,870	62,603	425	389	809	1,623	64,348

APPENDIX XXVI.

TABLE V.

Contagious diseases during the year 1936-37.

Name of Diseases.	Number of outbreaks.		Seizures.			Deaths.		
	Reported.	Attended.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.	Equines.	Bovines.	Others.
<i>Equines—</i>								
Strangles	3	3	33	..	..	27	..	..
Rabies	1	1	13	..	..	13	..	..
Anthrax	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
<i>Bovines—</i>								
Rinderpest	2	2	..	45	..	..	33	..
Foot and mouth disease	66	66	..	6,664	..	..	108	..
Black Quarter	12	12	..	259	..	..	259	..
Other contagious diseases	6	6	..	166	..	..	31	..
<i>Others—</i>								
Anthrax	8	8	..	..	498	..	..	498
Sheep Fox	24	24	..	..	6,148	..	..	831
Goat and Sheep Mange	44	44	..	..	18,962	..	..	1,715
Camel Mange	3	3	..	..	183	..	..	10
Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia	12	12	..	..	929	..	..	250
Foot and mouth disease	24	24	..	..	2,696	..	..	47
Wire worm	21	21	..	..	12,985	..	..	1,872
Liver Fluke	25	25	..	..	15,854	..	..	983
Rabies . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other contagious diseases	7	7	..	..	1,012	..	..	76
Total	259	259	47	7,134	57,267	41	431	6,282

APPENDIX XXVII.

TABLE VI.

Abstract of particulars regarding Horse Fairs and Shows held in Baluchistan during the year 1936-37.

	Quetta.	Sibi.
1. Number of Horse Fairs and Shows held	1	1
<i>Total number of animals present.</i>		
2. Year under report	132	439
3. Previous year	253	404
<i>Total number competing for prizes.</i>		
4. Year under report	63	127
5. Previous year Belonging to breeders	84	155
<i>Prize money awarded.</i>		
	Rs.	Rs.
6. From Provincial Funds	769	2,600
7. From Local Funds . . . . .	..	1,067
8. From other sources . . . . .	..	400
Total	769	4,067
9. Amount actually paid	769	1,446
10. Number of medals awarded . . . . .	..	2

APPENDIX XXVIII.

TABLE VI-A.

Abstract of particulars regarding Cattle Fairs and Shows held during the year 1936-37 in Sibi Province.

Number of Cattle Fairs and Shows held	1
<i>Total number of present.</i>	
Bulls	195
Bullocks	240
Cows	29
Young Stock	22
<i>Average price of animals sold</i>	
Bulls	250
Bullocks	225
Cows	70
Camels	100
Total number of animals that competed for prizes	137
<i>Prize money awarded (see table No. VI.)</i>	
Amount actually awarded	960
Number of medals awarded	1

APPENDIX XXIX.

TABLE VII.

Return of Horse, Pony and Donkey Stallions under Local Bodies for the year 1936-37.

Details.	Horse and Pony Stallions under Local Bodies.								
	Horses.			Ponies.					Total Horses and Ponies.
	T. B. E.	T. B. I.	Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Country bred.	Kathawaries.	Total.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Balance on 1st April .	2	...	2	5	...	...	1	6	8
Increase { Purchased in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Received from .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	2	...	2	5	...	...	1	6	8
Decrease { Died . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Sold	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Destroyed . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
{ Transferred to .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Decrease .	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
Balance on 31st March .	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	6

APPENDIX XXX.

TABLE VIII.

Provincial Stallions and the Mares covered by them during 1936-37.

Serial No.	Name of Stallion.	Number of mares covered.		
		Quetta- Pishin District.	Sibi District.	Loralai District.
1.	Count Palatine T. B. E.	16	20	..
2.	Lone Doller T. B. E.	30	22	..
3.	Arabian Knight Arab	1	21	..
4.	Cicero Arab	12	6	..
5.	Meadow Arab	..	58	..
6.	Nahab Arab	19	31	..
7.	Ferson Arab	16	23	..
8.	Manak Kathiawari.	..	..	57
	Total	94	181	57
	GRAND TOTAL	332		

APPENDIX XXXI.

TABLE IX.

Statement showing cost of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Province of Baluchistan during the financial year 1936-37.

Major Head.	Amount Provin- cial. Rs.
1. Superintendence	10,243
2. Veterinary Instruction	..
3. Subordinate Establishment	29,849
4. Hospitals and Dispensaries	14,065
5. Breeding Operation	9,032
6. Prizes	200
7. Fairs and Shows	..
Total	63,389

APPENDICES TO PART III.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing, for the previous year (1935-36) and the current year (1936-37), the Capital value of the Buildings, Water Supplies and Electrical Installations maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, including operation of Installations under 41--Civil Works—Central.

Capital value of—	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	62,12,716	60,61,013
Water Supply Installations	11,36,444	11,39,020
Electrical Installations	2,07,176	2,17,367
Total	75,56,336	74,17,400

Expenditure.	1935-36.		1936-37 (Approx.).	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	66,155	3,07,471	55,253	2,76,869

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing, for the previous (1935-36) and the current (1936-37) years, the Capital value of the Buildings, and Water Supply Installations maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance Head 29-A.—Frontier Watch and Ward.

Capital value of—	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	14,75,398	15,91,930
Water Supply Installations	11,997	13,997
Electrical Installations . . . . .	..	7,310
Total	14,87,395	16,13,237

Expenditure.	1935-36.		1936-37 (Approx.).	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	34,268	45,008	43,110	49,272

APPENDIX C.

P. W. D. Road Statement, Baluchistan.

A=Motor roads, continuously maintained.
 B=Motor tracks, put in order as required.
 C=Pack tracks, cleared when required.
 D=Motor tracks, maintained in fair weather only.

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	LENGTH MAINTAINED MILES.				REMARKS.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	
1	<i>I.—Origin—Quetta.</i>					
	Chaman (Quetta P. O.—Chaman P. O.)	77½	..	..	..	Khojak Pass M. 63½ apt to be snowbound.
	Sheikh Mandah 5. Baleli 7½. Kuchlak Camp 12½. Yaru 25. Saranan 32½. Killa-Abdulla 51½. Shellabagh 60½. Old Chaman 70½. Chaman 77½.	(Mile 77½ upto D. B.)				
	(a) Samungli link (Cantt. boundary—Baleli) Samungli 6. Baleli Rest House 8½.	5½	..	..	..	Interrupted at Lora crossing M. 4 by floods. Samungli-Baleli portion impassable owing to dangerous bridge.
	(a-1). Baleli—Regi. (Baleli M. 8—M. 11.)	3	..	..	..
	(b) Ghazband Road (from M. 11 Baleli—Regi Road to Gulistan). Dinar Post 22½. Segi 32. Gulistan 43.	..	..	..	32	Lora crossing bad.
	(b-2). Kurram Branch (M. 19 —Burj Aziz Khan 34. Kurram 50. Panjpai 63).	..	..	..	44	Connects with 8 (a).
	(c) Continuation from Gulistan to Spintisa.	..	..	..	16½	Levy Post.
	(d) Bostan Link (M. 23½ to M. 30 Zhob Road).	7	..	..	..	Interrupted at M. 2 by floods.
	(e) Pishin Link (from M. 25)	6	..	..	..	Irrigation Tank.
	(f) Continuation to Khushdil Khan Reservoir.	7½	..	..	..
	(f-2). Khushdil—Barshore	..	..	..	19	Irrigation Pumping Station.
	(g) Branch from M. 36 to Malozai.	6½	..	..	..
	(h) Saranan link (M. 32—Pishin).	8½	..	..	..	Gulistan is half way.
	(i) Gulistan link (M. 38½—49½)	19	..	..	..
	(j) Bogra link (M. 55½—Chaman) Gani Oba 69½. Ting Kach 75½. Bogra Spring 77½. Chaman 90.	..	34½	..	..
	Carried over	140	34½	..	111½	

APPENDIX C—contd.

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	LENGTH MAINTAINED MILES.				REMARKS.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	
	Brought forward .	140	34½	..	111½	
	I.—Origin—Quetta—contd.					
	(k) Shellabagh link (M. 60—M. 64).	..	..	..	2½	Very steep 1 in 7.
	(l) Khojak short cut, Chaman side (M. 66½—M. 70).	..	..	..	2	Do.
	(m) Continuation from Chaman to Afghan Border.	2½	..	..	..	Khandhar Ap. proximately 68 miles on.
2	(12) Chaman Roghani	..	..	..	13	
	Zhob (M. 14 Chaman Road—Fort Sandeman). Khanai 30. Khanozai 46. Khan Mehtarzai 60. Hindubagh 75. Nisai 94. Killa Saifullah 115. Akhtarzai 124. Kallu Killa 140. Gwal Haiderzai 149. Tang Haiderzai 158. Muzafferpur 172. Badinzai 190. Fort Sandeman 205.	191	..	..	..	Khan Mehtarzai pass apt to be snow-bound. M. 30 impassable in spates. Nullah crossings M. 160—190 impassable in spates.
	(a) Surkhab link from M. 46 to Pishin.	23	..	..	..
	(a-2). Khanai link (M. 33—M. 40 Surkhab Road)	..	..	..	8	
	(a-3). Saran Tangi link (M. 33 Sarantangi).	..	..	..	11	
	(b) Hindubagh R. S. Branch from M. 74.	..	1½	..	..
	(c) Sultanzai-Ragha track, from Hindubagh to Murgha Fakirzai. [Sultanzai (Ragha) 8, Ragha Pass 11, Murgha Fakirzai 25].	..	..	..	25	Impassable immediately after rains and while snow is lying.
	(d) Murgha Fakirzai Road from M. 95.	36	..	..	..	Militia Post.
	(e) Killa Saifulla R.S.Branch from M. 115.	1½	..	..	..
	(f) Maratangi link M. 146 to M. 25 Gurlama Road.	26	..	..	..	Loralai—Fort Sandeman by this. Not maintained during the spate season for the period from July to September each year.
	(g) Killa Saifulla Pass Road (M. 119—Loralai). Meets Speraragha Road near Chanali 136½. Sirki Jangal 148. Loralai 165.	46	..	..	..	Railhead to Loralai is 46 miles.
	Carried over .	466	36	..	173	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	LENGTH MAINTAINED MILES.				REMARKS.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	
	Brought forward .	466	36	..	173	
3	<i>I.—Origin—Quetta—contd.</i> Ziarat (Quetta-Gurkha Road—Smallan junction Harnai Road). Sarantangi 21½. Kach 30½. Kahan 47½. Ziarat 63½. Chotair 78½. Smallan 101½. Loralai 122.	121½	..	..	..	Ziarat Pass snow-bound in winter, liable to spate in summer.
	(a) Mangi branch from Ziarat	..	..	..	21	To Railway
4	Speraragha (M. 46 Zhob Road—M. 136½ Killa Saifulla Pass Road)—Khanozai 46. Yusuf Kach 51½. Malozai 56½. Speraragha 70. Chinjan 87. Chanali 101. Killa Saifulla Pass Road 105. Loralai 130.	89	..	..	..	Speraragha Pass snow-bound in winter.
5	Urak (Quetta boundary—Urak). Hanna 7. Urak 14.	9	..	..	..	Liable to damage in spates.
	(a) Nar Nullah branch from M. 6½.	..	1½	..	..	Do.
6	Bolan (Quetta-Sibi) Galbraith Spinney 3. Sariab 8. Darwaza 23. Kolepur 26. Mach 41. Bibinani 55½. Kirta 68. Kundahani 76. Rindli 85. Sibi 103.	103	..	..	..	Do.
	(a) Mach Jail branch from M. 41½.	1½	..	..	..	Mach River crossing becomes impassable during spate.
	(b) Nari Gorge branch from Sibi.	..	8	..	..	Liable to damage during rain.
7	Kalat (M. 8. Bolan Road—Mastung) Sariab 3. Mian Gundi 11. Lak Pass 18. Mastung 32.	24	..	..	..	Continued in Kalat State charge; see notes at end.
	(a) Mastung. R. S. Branch	1½	..	..	..
	(b) Mastung Civil Lines Branch.	1	..	..	..
	Carried over .	817	45½	..	194	

APPENDIX C—contd.

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	LENGTH MAINTAINED MILES.				REMARKS.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	
	Brought forward .	817	45½	..	194	
	<i>I.—Origin—Quetta—contd.</i>					
8	Chagai (M. 19. Kalat Road border at Mirjawa). Kanak 31½. Sheikh Wasil 39. Kirdgap 54½. Galongur 71½. Kishingi 79. Nushki 90½. Ahmedwal 102. Mal Chauki 121½. Dalbandin 209. Nok Kundi 313. Jazzak wells 389. Mirjawa border post 400.	..	381	..	..	Road from Nushki to Dalbandin was made up in 1930 but abandoned afterwards, vide Secretary, P. W. D., No. 358/E. C., dated 27th January 1933. Road from Dalbandin to Mirjawa was never made fit to pass speed traffic and is not passable.
	(a) Panjpai Branch from M. 43.	..	..	..	5	
	(b) Nushki R. S. Branch from M. 90.	..	1½	..	..
	(c) Ahmedwal R. S. Branch from M. 103.	..	1½	..	..
	(d) Kharan Road from Ahmedwal.	..	69	..	..
	(e) Chagai Branch from M. 207.	..	32	..	..	Road abandoned vide Secretary, P. W. D. in Baluchistan, No. 358/E. C. of 27th January 1933.
	(f) Sohtegaon Road (from Nok Kundi to Grawag Road—Gwalishtap 38½. Sohtegaon 73. Zawag 84. Shahana 132. Palantak 158½. Grawag Road 219. Panjgur 226.	..	219	..	..	To Gwalishtap in Chagai—remainder maintained by A. P. A. Mekan.
	(g) Robat branch from M. 389. Saindak 397½. Kirtaka 426. Maki 444. Kanal 451. Robat 469.	..	90	..	..	Old trade route built by Webb Ware.
	(h) Kacha link from M. 427 to M. 437 of Robat Branch.	..	20½	..	..	Post H. Q. of Dyer's Force.
	Carried over .	817	860	..	199	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	LENGTH MAINTAINED. MILES.				REMARKS.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	
	Brought forward .	817	860	..	199	
	<i>II.—Origin—Loralai.</i>					
9	Harnai (Loralai-Harnai) Sinjawai 18. Smallan 20. Ashgara 31. Dilkhuna Post 39. Tokhan 43½. Harnai 55.	55	..	..	..
	(a) Loralai Civil Station link from M. 43½ 11½	1½	..	..	..
	(b) Link to Duki Road from M. 16½.	..	3	..	..
	(c) Branch to Sinjawai Tehsil from M. 18½.	..	1	..	..
10	Gurlama (Loralai Fort Sande- man) Lahor 10½. Mara Tangi 25. Zara 43½. Mar- gha 58½. Ziarat 71. Lakhaband 81½. Babar 96. Kapip 104. Fort Sande- man 114.	114	..	..	..	Partly metalled usually pass- able during rains.
	(a) Musa Khel Branch from M. 58½.	..	30	..	..	Tehsil.
11	D. G. K. (M. 15 Gurlama Road Barkhan). Wahar 20½. Tor 35½. Makhtar 49. Sra Daka 60. Kingri 82½. Rankan 98. Rakhni 114½. Barkhan 146.	..	131	..	..
	(a) Mekhtar link from M. 49 to M. 58½. Gurlama Road.	..	20	..	..
	(b) Continuation towards D. G. K. from M. 114½.	..	3½	..	..	Fort Munro 122, Dera Ghazi Khan 168.
	(c) Vitakri Branch from Barkhan.	..	21	..	..	Not passable during rains.
	Carried over .	987½	1,048½	..	199	

APPENDIX C—concl'd.

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	LENGTH MAINTAINED MILES.				REMARKS.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	
	Brought forward .	987½	1,048½	21	199	
	II.—Origin—Loralai—contd.					
12	Duki (M. 19. Harnai Road-Barkhan). Baghoo 28. Duki 39. Duki Tehsil 40. Gumbaz 68. Hosri 86. (a) Kohlu Branch from M. 105½.	..	99	..	..	Distance 2 miles less by link 9 (b).
	III.—Origin—Fort Sandeman.					
13	Gulkach (Fort Sandeman Gomai at Gulkach). Zhob River 6½. Wala 12. Nawa Oba 18. Dargai China 24. Siri Toi 28. Sambaza 36. Gulkach post 54. Gomai 55.	55	..	..	..	Continues to Toi Khulla 67. Tanai 79. Wana 92. (1) Militia post at Siri Toi. (2) Militia Post at Sambaza. (3) Militia post at Gulkach.
14	Lower Zhob (Fort Sandeman Moghalkot). Brunj 13. Safi 23. Mir Ali Khel 35½. Moghalkot 50½.	..	50½	..	..	Old road now broken, continued to Khajuri Kach 71.
15	Dhanasar (M. 104 Gurlama Road border at Kato Dabra). Kapip 10. Manikhawa 24½. Dhanasar 45. Kato Dabra 47½.	..	45	2½	..	Class C beyond Dhanasar Road continues to Moghalkot 52. Draban 76. Dera Ismail Khan 114. Levy Post.
	(a) Branch to Ahmedi Durga from M. 26.	..	15½	..	..
16	Shinghar. (Fort Sandeman-Shinghar). Bahlol Nadi 13. Mahansai 21. Behram Khel 26. Pasta 28. Shinghar 31.	..	28	3	..	Class C beyond Pasta.
17	Sharan Jogezei (Fort Sandeman Sharan-Jogezei) junction with Gulkach Road 8. Surkach Kotal 26. Shaigula 48. Nawa 62. Sharan Jogezei 50.	80	..	..	..	1. Continues beyond Sharan for 8 miles towards Thannishpa and Ashewat. 2. Militia post at Shaigalu & Sharan Jogezei.
	Total .	1,132½	1,286½	26½	199	

NOTES.

The Kalat Road item 7 continues beyond Mastung as follows:—Mastung 32. Guru 50. Mangocher 66. Kalat 88. Sorab 134.

(1) Panjghur Road beyond Sorab—Jangal 194. Nag 241. Panjghur 324 (marked Chitkan on maps).

(2) Karachi Road beyond Sorab—Khozdar 189. Vjatho Pass 245½. Link to Saruna R. H. (9 miles from road) 311½. Priport Lak Pass 318. Diwana 338. Dareji 352½. Hinadan 374½. Hab Chauki 428½. Karachi 445.

2. The Las Bela road Runs from Hab Chauki: Distances from Karachi—Hab-Chauki 16½. Naka Kharani 37½. Sonmani 52½. Uthal 72. Wyaro 100. Obara 110. Las Bela 120.

3. Panjghur-Pasni Road. Hoshap 84. Torbat 140. Pasni 139 and from Turbat there is a branch to Tump 48 miles long.

4. Mekran border defence roads maintained by Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, from civil funds:—

(a) Grawag post road 47 miles.

(b) Gar post branch from M. 40 Grawag Road 20½ M.

(c) Sar-i-parom post road from M. 16½ Panjgur Road 41½.

(d) Gar post branch from M. 29 Sar-i-parom road 13 M.

(e) Jiunri Road from Tump (116 miles) Panjgur-Tump 168. Mand post 200. Suntsar post 230. Jiunri 284.

5. Mashkai Road maintained by Kalat State is 227 miles long running from Khozdar to Hoshap.

6. Various minor roads are maintained by Kalat State in the Kalat and Karachi Area.

7. Bugti road maintained by the Bugti Nawab from Bakshapur on the Kashmir Railway 49 miles with continuation (25 miles) to Singsilla.

8. During the year 1932-33, a new road about 32 miles in length was constructed from Jangal to Garesha (Jhalawan) linking the Kalat—Panjgur Road with the Mashkai-Khozdar-Sorab Road near Jangal.

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لی گئی تھی مقررہ مدت سے زیادہ رکھنے کی
صورت میں ایک آنہ یومیہ دیرانہ لیا جائے گا۔
